THE

# North-China Herald

AND

# SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### LATEST MAIL DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England .....Sept. 25 | | Hankow.....Oct. 27 | |
| San Francisco Oct. 8 | | Yokohama... " 20 | |
| Hongkong ... " 26 | | Nagasaki . " 28 | |
| Tientsin ..... " 26 | | Foochow..... " 22 | |

Shanghai mail advices of 10th Sept. were received in London on the 26th October.

### BIRTHS.

On the 22nd of October, 1896, at No. 4 Markham Road, Shanghai, the wife of C. H. C. MOLLER, of a son.

At Kinkiang, on the 23rd of October, 1896, the wife of CECIL A. V. BOWRA, I.M. Customs Service, of a son.

At No. 5, Foochow Road, Shanghai, on the 27th October, the wife of G. D. BÖNING, of a daughter.

At Tientsin, on the 16th of October, 1896, the wife of H. SCHROETER, of a son.

### DEATHS.

At Brondesbury, London, on the 26th of October, GEORGE PHILLIPS, late of H.M.'s Consular Service.

On the 26th instant, at 51, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, EDWIN THOMAS, the infant and beloved son of Frederick and Florence JOHNSON, Imperial Maritime Customs Service, Wuhu, aged 3 years and 2 months. Deeply regretted.

At Brighton, England, on the 24th instant, Sir ALBERT SASSOON, Bart. C.S.I., aged 79 years. (By Telegraph.)

At Shanghai, on the 26th of October, 1896, ZORRIDÉ the beloved child of O. A. MADAR, aged 5 years 24 days.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month | Barometer 9 a.m. | Attached Thermr. | Wind. Direction | Force. | Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Dry bulb. | Wet bulb. | Thermometer in shade Max. | Min. | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 30.16 | 69.0 | S.E. | 1 | 68.0 | 64.5 | 70.0 | 46.6 | H.C |
| 25 | 30.18 | 65.0 | E.N.E. | 3 | 65.0 | 62.0 | 75.0 | 54.0 | c. |
| 26 | 30.16 | 57.0 | " | 3 | 57.0 | 53.0 | 66.0 | 54.0 | c. |
| 27 | 30.20 | 55.0 | N. | 2 | 55.0 | 50.0 | 63.0 | 54.0 | n. |
| 28 | 30.23 | 57.0 | N.E. | 2 | 57.0 | 52.0 | 61.0 | 56.0 | n. |
| 29 | 30.31 | 62.0 | E.S.E. | 2 | 62.0 | 57.0 | 63.0 | 60.0 | n. |
| 30 | 30.18 | 62.0 | N.E. | 2 | 62.0 | 59.0 | 66.0 | 61.0 | n |

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. cloudy. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain, s. snow; t. thunde; v. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1896.

## H.E. LI HUNG-CHANG'S RETURN.

WE have all waited with great anxiety, if not with very sanguine hopes, to learn what effect the return of the Chinese Envoy has had, how he has been received in Peking, and if the Government of China is likely to receive any healthy stimulus from his stories of his wanderings. The long delay at Tientsin before H.E. started for the capital was not very reassuring, for it seemed as if there was no great anxiety at Peking to hear what he had to tell; and what details we have had of his sojourn at Tientsin have been somewhat trivial. The general opinion of those foreigners who have conversed with him since his return seems to be that he is improved by the Grand Tour that he has made. We are told that he still pursues the Socratic method, still interviews those who go to interview him, although he now diversifies the monotony of his questioning by volunteering some of his recent experiences. But he has lost much of his old brusqueness, which some of his victims used not to hesitate to characterise as insolence, and is now much more gentle and considerate. It is hinted that it is perhaps due to advancing age; it is partly due also to his having realised for himself that the stories that were told him before he went home of the superiority of Western nations to China in everything except antiquity, are true. He thought himself before he went abroad the centre of the world's central empire, but he has found out his mistake by personal observation :—

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,*
*Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

Trivial things seem to have impressed his mind, such as the beautiful clear bell-like voice of Queen Victoria, the simple grandeur of the Forth Bridge, the fine presence of Lord Salisbury, the behaviour of the London crowds, and the splendid fireworks at the Crystal Palace. The weightier matters that came before him he was perhaps keeping for his report to the Throne, but among the trivial

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things our correspondent at Tientsin does mention the magnificent fleet of her Majesty's ships that the ex-Viceroy saw, and the sail down the Thames and through the docks. But it is almost impossible for any European to find out what any Chinaman really thinks about anything, and the difficulty is increased a hundred-fold when the Chinaman is such a *rusé* old diplomatist as H.E. Li Hung-chang.

If we are disappointed with H.E. Li's references to what he saw and what he learnt in the great West, we are still more disappointed, and this is a much more serious matter, with his reception in Peking. While we were told on the one hand a little while ago that H.E. stood higher in favour than ever with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, another story came to the effect that the Emperor had complained that in the numerous speeches which his Envoy had made during his travels there was too much Li and too little Emperor. We have been favoured with an extract from a private letter written by a member of the ex-Viceroy's late mission abroad to a friend at Shanghai, which tends to confirm this latter story. He writes: "Instead of being gratified at the splendid reception accorded to Li wherever he went in Europe and America, many of the Peking officials seem to be actuated by a certain jealousy having in it the humiliating feeling that all this honour to Li Hung-chang was paid to him more on personal grounds of admiration and respect than as the representative of his Imperial master on the Dragon Throne. Furthermore, the insidiousness of this feeling has been communicated in a degree to the Emperor, who seems to have been made to understand that 'the subject has, in a certain way, been made greater than his sovereign.' A most dangerous opinion to hold in an autocratic Court like that at Peking, and one likely to form an obstruction to whatever plans the ex-Viceroy may have to propose for the regeneration of China, and, what is more, to his future return to power." It is certainly significant that all we hear of H.E. since his return to Peking is that instead of being reinstated, as was expected, in the Viceroyalty of Chihli, or made an important member of the newly-created Ministry of War, the now all-powerful Board at Peking, he has simply been made a member of the Tsungli Yamên, a Council the greater part of whose power has now been absorbed by the Ministry of War. More than that, opportunity seems to have been eagerly taken of some small breach of etiquette on the ex-Viceroy's part, to reprimand him and hand him over to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of a penalty. Of course, this is only a nominal reproof, but it seems to show that the great man's enemies at Peking are not without the power to make themselves felt. It will probably not take Li long, if he is willing to get into harness again, to assert himself, but meanwhile it is a disappointment to see him so coldly, we might say ungratefully, received, and it is discouraging to those who looked forward to his return being the signal for the inauguration of a large scheme of reform in China.

## Summary of News.

The N.D.L. steamer *Preussen*, with the mail of the 21st of September, arrived here on the 25th inst.

The French mail of the 26th of September arrived here yesterday by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Ernest Simons*.

The American mail of the 30th of September, ex *Doric*, arrived here on the 27th inst. by the *Saikio Maru*.

The American mail of the 8th inst. arrived here yesterday by the P.M. Co.'s steamer *China*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Mirzapore*.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

### THE PORTE REPLENISHING ITS PURSE.

London, 23rd October.

*Iradés* have been issued at Constantinople imposing a poll-tax of five piastres on Mussulmans, and increasing the sheep tithe sand other imposts.

It is estimated that these increases will yield a million and a quarter pounds, which will be used for military preparations.

### A REMARKABLE TALE.

London, 24th October.

A sensation has been caused in London, a Chinese doctor named San Yat-yen, who it is stated had been concerned in a conspiracy at Canton to overthrow the dynasty, having been imprisoned since the 11th inst. at the Chinese Legation in London.

It is reported that he was inveigled thither by Chinese but has managed secretly to inform his friends of his detention.

Detectives are watching the Legation day and night to prevent his clandestine removal to China.

Later.

Lord Salisbury, in a sharp note, has demanded the immediate release of San Yat-yen—whose real name is Sun Wen—and he was handed over yesterday afternoon to the Foreign Office.

An official letter from the Chinese Legation reserves the question of diplomatic right.

### THE SULTAN'S PREPARATIONS.

London, 26th October.

The Porte is devoting the new poll-tax to arming the Mussulman population, and the Ambassadors have met to consider this grave measure.

### THE NEW PRIMATE.

The Bishop of London succeeds the late Archbishop Benson in the See of Canterbury.

### A REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE.

Prince Bismarck's organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, says that a secret Russo-German Agreement was concluded soon after the accession of Alexander III, whereby if either were attacked, the other would observe a condition of benevolent neutrality.

Count Caprivi terminated the Agreement in 1890.

This news has caused a great sensation in Austria.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

London, 28th October.

A *New York Herald* forecast as to the Presidential Election gives Major McKinley 248 votes against Mr. Bryan's 134 votes, 65 votes being doubtful.

A large majority of the new representatives will be anti-silverites.

In the new Senate the goldites and silverites are almost evenly matched, and it is uncertain which party will be in the majority.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

London, 29th October.

Mr. Bryan is striving to the utmost of his power to win the labour vote, and his success in this direction at Chicago has depressed stocks to-day.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

### THE PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

Taipehfu, 29th October.

Yesterday three, and to-day twelve, cases of plague have been reported among Chinese and Japanese inside the city.

### THE CZAR IN FRANCE.

Paris, 9th October.

The President of the Republic entertained the Czar at a dinner and concert at the Château de Versailles. The town was *en fête* and the crowd enormous. The Sovereigns left at 11 p.m. for Chalons.

At midday a review was held in which 70,000 men took part. The review was splendid. The Czar on horseback and the Czarina and the President in a landau passed along the lines. A crowd of more than two hundred thousand persons cheered the Sovereigns and the troops. The Czar was particularly attentive to the march past of the sixteenth corps.—*From Saigon Papers.*

10th October.

At the conclusion of the review at Châlons the Czar complimented General Billot on the steadiness of the troops, and presented him with his portrait. At the banquet which followed M. Faure proposed a toast to the Sovereigns and the Army and Navy of Russia. He said that the visit of the Czar and the Czarina to France would leave an ineffaceable memory in the two countries. M. Faure then begged the Czar, in the name of the French Army and Navy, to accept the solemn affirmation of the unchangeable friendship of France for the Russian Army and Navy. The Czar replied that he had admired the French fleet at Cherbourg, and that he had

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just assisted at an imposing military spectacle. He added that France should be proud of her Army, and, addressing M. Faure, assured him that he was right in saying that France and Russia were bound by bonds of unchangeable friendship, and that the same profound sentiment of fraternity existed between the two armies. The Czar proposed a toast to the Army and Navy and M. Faure. The Imperial train left at six o'clock for Darmstadt in the midst of cheering. The Czar and M. Faure shook hands with effusion, and then embraced in the midst of general emotion.

11th October.

The Czar telegraphed yesterday from Pagny to M. Faure to repeat to him how much the Czarina and himself had been touched by the reception they had met with at Paris, where they had felt the heart of *La belle France* beat. The memory of their journey will remain engraved on their hearts. He begged M. Faure to inform the whole of France of their sentiments. As soon as M. Faure returned to Paris he telegraphed to the Czar the sentiments of France and the joy that the visit had caused. MM. Hanotaux and Shiskine conferred yesterday and to-day.—*From Tongking Papers.*

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The Director of Sicawei Observatory reports, Friday, 23rd October 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 22nd.*—The maximum pressures move to the Yellow Sea between Chefoo and Shanghai. The minimum remains in the Pacific to the S.E. of the Loochoo Group. The monsoon continues over the S. coast.—*State on the morning of the 23rd.*—The barometer falls rather rapidly at Shanghai; the direction of the wind and the clouds seems to indicate a distant depression in the W. or N.W. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Unsettled weather, on account of an area of low barometric pressure lying at present over West China and advancing towards us, together with high pressures prevailing over Japan. Light variable winds over the N. coast, and rather strong N.E. winds in the S.—Saturday, 24th October, 10 a.m. —*State of the atmosphere on the 23rd.*—The area of high pressures has moved to Japan. Low pressures to the S.E. of the Loochoo Grop. There must exist a depression over the Yangtze, but, unfortunately, the observations of all the stations beyond Chinkiang are still lacking. *State on the morning of the 24th.*—The barometer continues falling slowly at Shanghai. Sunday, 25th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 24th.*—The depression of the Yangtze is still approaching Shanghai; it tends to pass at sea to the N. of our station. High pressures over Japan; low pressures to the E. of the Philippines. *State on the morning of the 25th.*—The depression passes at about 6 a.m. to the N. of Shanghai, travelling towards Japan. The wind rises from the N.W., and the weather becomes rainy. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Owing to the N.W. wind and the rising barometer the weather will probably clear up to-morrow. Strong N. to N.W. winds over the N. coast; freshening N.E. monsoon in the S. Barometer still falling E. of Luzon in the Pacific.—Monday, 26th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 25th.*—Very high pressures over Mongolia and the N. of China. Barometer high but falling over the E. of Japan, towards which the depression that passed over the coasts of China is travelling. The depression of the Pacific continues to the E. of Luzon. *State on the morning of the 26th.*—The rise of the barometer continues at Shanghai but is less rapid than yesterday. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The centre of the high pressure is near Shanghai. Fine weather; light and variable winds over the N. coast, and moderate N.E. monsoon in the S. There is an appearance of a depression to the E. of Luzon.—Tuesday, 27th October, 10 a.m. —*State of the atmosphere on the 26th.*—Very high pressures over the N. of China. Low pressures to the E. of Luzon. The Japanese depression still travelling E. Usual monsoon in the S. *State on the morning of the 27th.*—The barometer at Shanghai stands above the average; fairly sharp cold (minimun 5°5 C.=41°9 Fahr.) *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Continuing of fine weather. Very variable breezes in the S. The depression seems to advance over Mongolia to the N.W. of Tientsin. — Wednesday, 28th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 27th.*—Centre of high pressures over China, to the W. of Shanghai. Low pressures in the Pacific to the S. and S.E. of Japan and N.E. of the Philippine Islands. *State on the morning of the 28th.*—Barometer steady at Shanghai. *Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—Fine weather. A shallow depression passed this morning over Tientsin travelling E. Moderate to strong N. wind will set in afresh over the N. coast, and the N.E. monsoon will continue to moderate for one day more. —Thursday, 29th October, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 28th.*—The high pressures still prevail to the N.W. of Shanghai. Depression to the E. and S.E. of the Philippines. It seems to spread itself W.N.W. The monsoon continues in the Formosa Channel.—*State on the morning of the 29th.*—The barometer falls slightly at Shanghai but is higher than the average.—*Probabilities, 5 p.m.*—The weather will remain fine to-morrow. Variable winds over the N. coast; moderate monsoon in the S. A depression passes rather far to the S. of Manila and seems to move at present towards the China Sea, to pass to the S. of the Paracels. The following telegram was received from Bolinao at 5.45 p.m. yesterday: A depression exists to the S.S.E. of Manila in 11° N. It seems to move W.N.W.; will advise if direction changes.

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The Jewish mercantile establishments in Shanghai were closed on Tuesday, and the flags on the opium ships and on the P. & O. flagstaff half-masted, as a mark of respect to the late Sir Albert Abdullah David Sassoon, Bart, C.S.I., who died at Brighton on Saturday last in his 79th year. Succeeding his father, who founded the firm, in the management of David Sassoon & Co., he soon became famous at Bombay for his mercantile ability, and the munificence with which he promoted charitable undertakings and public works; and it is to his liberality that Bombay owes much of its magnificence. He opened branches of the house at Canton and Hongkong some fifty years ago. He distinguished himself by his attention to the Prince of Wales during the Prince's tour in India, and to the Shah of Persia in London. The Queen made Sir Albert a Knight, a Companion of the Star of India, and a Baronet, and the Corporation of London presented him with the freedom of the City. He was the first Anglo-Indian on whom this distinction was bestowed. He is succeeded by his only surviving son, Sir Edward A. Sassoon, who was manager of the firm of D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. in Shanghai some twenty years ago.

The *Procureur* of the Lazarists at Peking has written to the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, requesting the editor not to send his paper any more to Pères Favier, Capy, and Geurts at Peking, because "they subscribed to it to get the news, and not to read in it base and anonymous attacks on the Minister of France, Protector of Catholic Missions." The *Messager de Chine* of the 23rd instant quotes this letter, and then (a little late in the day) proceeds to defend "the Minister of France, Protector of Catholic Missions," by establishing what it calls the real facts as follows:—

"The Peking Club has always been considered a Diplomatic club, because every one belonging to a legation is a member by right. The members of the Customs Service may also belong to it, but they must submit to the formality of a ballot. The quasi-official nature of this point of reunion was a thing so well understood that its president up to now has always been the *doyen* of the Diplomatic body. However, last year the choice of the Club, instead of falling on Count Cassini, Minister of Russia, who was *doyen* at the time, fell upon Colonel Denby, Minister of the United States.

"Justly annoyed at a proceeding for which there was no precedent, and which was widely considered to be the result of a secret resentment at the diplomatic victories of our ally, Count Cassini resigned; at the same time M. Gérard, chivalrously taking the part of the representative of the nation which is our friend, followed his example and took with him almost the whole staff of the legation.

"The matter would certainly have remained there, but for the recent occurrence of a little incident which has been maliciously exaggerated. M. Gérard, being obliged to consult the back number of a paper, and having always considered the Club as a centre of news and information at the disposal of the staff of the legations, went to the Club at about half-past eight in the morning to look through the file.

"The Committee of the Club was informed of this and wrote, we are told, a letter on the subject.

"At the same time the *North-China Daily News* generously published a paragraph on the incident; and the *Rattle*, a satirical journal, joined in the attack. We will not even take the trouble to translate this literature. But our good colleagues might have published, as they have taken care not to do, that as a consequence of this affair, Mr. Denby resigned, and the British Minister Sir Claude Macdonald expressed his regret at seeing his nationals forget the first rules of politeness. These

### Readings for the Week.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1896.

| | | Fahr. Thermometer. Min. | Max. | Rainfall in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 23 | 58°.3 | 70°.6 | ..... |
| ,, | 24 | 63°.0 | 77°.0 | ..... |
| ,, | 25 | 63°.9 | 64°.2 | 0.02 |
| ,, | 26 | 51°.1 | 64°.0 | ..... |
| ,, | 27 | 47°.2 | 64°.0 | ..... |
| ,, | 28 | 50°.0 | 66°.2 | ..... |
| ,, | 29 | 54°.2 | 70°.1 | ..... |

1895.

| | | Fahr. Thermometer. Min. | Max. | Rainfall in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 23 | 54°.6 | 64°.9 | ..... |
| ,, | 24 | 44°.3 | 58°.0 | ..... |
| ,, | 25 | 43°.5 | 63°.0 | ..... |
| ,, | 26 | 50°.0 | 62°.0 | ..... |
| ,, | 27 | 53°.0 | 65°.4 | ..... |
| ,, | 28 | 54°.0 | 64°.0 | 0.05 |
| ,, | 29 | 57°.0 | 63°.0 | 0.26 |

---

Mr. R. E. Bredon left for the South by the French mail to take up the post of Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

Mr. Henry Howard, Secretary of Embassy at Paris, who has for some time held the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and who was Secretary of Legation at Peking from 1887 to 1889, has been appointed British Minister to the Hague.

The news has been received by wire of the death of Mr. George Phillips, F.R.G.S., father of Mrs. Duncan J. Reid, of Shanghai. Mr. Phillips was appointed a student interpreter in Hongkong in 1857, and was removed to Foochow, and then to Ningpo in 1859. He rose gradually in the service, being made Consul at Kiukiang in 1877; was transferred to Taiwan in 1880, and to Foochow in 1886, retiring from the service in 1892. He was always very much liked in his official capacity and as a friend, and great regret will be felt at the news of his death. He leaves a widow, one son, and wo daughters.

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two facts are calculated to give satisfaction to M. Gérard."

If these statements about Colonel Denby and Sir Claude Macdonald are true, we can only say that they showed unnecessary consideration for the feelings of their French colleague. As to ourselves, we knew of the incident for some days before we made any reference to it, and out of sympathy with our French readers we suppressed it until it had become common talk. Meanwhile we are sorry to see our French contemporary trying to defend M. Gérard. No French gentleman, however patriotic, can excuse his conduct, and the *Messager* would have done better to leave it alone, and allow it, if possible, to be forgotten.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Golf Club, held on Monday evening at the Shanghai Club, the report and accounts were adopted and the retiring committee re-elected. It was also decided, at an extraordinary meeting held subsequently, that in consequence of the changes in the interior of the Race Course the links should be open from the beginning of November to the end of April.

A party consisting of about a dozen cyclists had a very pleasant moonlight run on Thursday evening (25th). They assembled at the Sir Harry Parkes statue at 8.15 and started at 8.30, making an easy run to the end of Jessfield Road and back with several halts, in a little less than an hour and a half. The occasion was fully enjoyed by all and another run has been arranged for this (Monday) evening, to start at the same time and place. We understand that all cyclists are cordially invited to join in the run and to be on hand promptly at the time and place mentioned.

Mr. Linton has been in Japan, and is about to give his eleventh exhibition, of pictures painted there. There will be a drawing, as usual, with 20 prizes; and to the first prize there will be two approximations, the winners whereof will be entitled to have their portraits painted life-size, head and shoulders.

The news of the elevation of the Bishop of London to the See of Canterbury will doubtless be received with surprise in some clerical circles, but with nothing like the open opposition caused on his appointment to the Bishopric of Exeter by Mr. Gladstone in 1868. Dr. Temple, who was born in 1821—eight years before the late Archbishop Benson—after a creditable career at Oxford, in 1858 became Head Master of Rugby School. Two years later, when he was Chaplain to the Queen, he gained some notoriety as the author of the first of the seven *Essays and Reviews* which caused so much controversy after their appearance. At the General Election of 1868 Dr. Temple actively supported Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and soon after he was appointed to Exeter. The clergy who dissented from the views expounded by the essayists opposed the appointment most vigorously. Dr. Pusey described it as a "horrible scandal," and denounced as a "miserable excuse" the statement that Dr. Temple ought not to be held responsible for the opinions of his co-essayists. When the ceremony of confirmation took place at Bow Church, Cheapside, twenty policemen were stationed in various parts of the building, and the Vicar-General having allowed counsel on both sides to address him for two hours decided he had no discretion but to confirm the appointment. On the death of Dr. Jackson in January, 1885, Dr. Temple was appointed Bishop of London.

We believe that it is in connection with the abortive rising at Canton exactly a year ago that Sun Wen was decoyed to the Chinese Legation in London and there detained as stated in Reuter's telegram we publish in another column. His description tallies with that of the reputed leader of that *fiasco*, who went under the name of Huang—a convenient *nom de guerre* as the family is about the largest in China. He was said to have spent some years in the United States, Germany, and England and to have the sympathy of his enlightened countrymen. It will be recollected that the "insurrection" was brought to the notice of the officials by some hundreds of coolies being despatched to Canton provided with a dollar each, armed with revolvers and furnished with a red scarf "which they were to wear so as to distinguish their comrades." There is little wonder that the attempt came to nothing. Huang, or Sun Wen, should join forces with Tynan and his colleagues, for he seems to be equally obliging in letting the authorities know all about his schemes.

A close relation of the Sacred Duke K'ung—the lineal descendant of Confucius—has petitioned the Governor of Chêkiang to be allowed to establish a native daily newspaper in Hangchow.

The Viceroy Liu has appointed Kuei Taotai, the Commissioner of the Naval School at Nanking, to act as Provincial Treasurer of Kiangning *ad interim* pending the arrival of the new Treasurer Sung Shou. Kuei Taotai took over the Treasury seals on the 25th instant.

An edict of the 24th instant, wired to the *Hupao*, appoints H.E. Li Hung-chang to be a member of the Tsungli Yamên. Another edict of the same date censures Li for breach of etiquette, he having on the 21st instant invaded the forbidden precincts of the Yuenming Yuan Palace on a visit of pleasure, without first having obtained the permission of his Imperial Master. H.E. is, therefore, "handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of an adequate penalty."

According to native reports from Tientsin the Viceroy Wang of Chihli has given his approval to a scheme proposed by a native syndicate headed by a gentleman named Ho, reported to be an elder brother of Dr. Ho Kai of Hongkong, for the establishment at Tientsin of an iron and steel plant, the mineral and coke being ready to hand in the vicinity of the foundry and accessible to the Tongshan railway. The Viceroy has further intimated that he will strongly recommend the Central Government to grant the necessary permission.

A native despatch from Hangchow states that Governor Liao of Chêkiang has sanctioned the building of a short ten-mile railway between the new foreign settlements and a place called Tsak'ou, in the western suburbs of Hangchow, for the better transport of produce from the silk-bearing districts into the new settlements. The new railway is estimated to cost $300,000 in all, of which the promoter guarantees $50,000, the balance of the shares to be placed on the Hangcow and Shanghai markets.

Telegraphic despatches received from Hangchow report the death in that city on the 22nd instant of Lung Hsi-ching, Treasurer of Chêkiang, and that Governor Liao has memorialised the Throne asking that Nieh Chih-kuei, promoted last August from the Chêkiang Judgeship to the Treasurership of this province and still in Hangchow, be retained in Hangchow to take the late Lung Hsi-ching's place instead of going to Soochow. The late Treasurer was Salt Intendant of Fukien in 1893, promoted to the Hupeh Judgeship in 1894, and came to Hangchow last year in August.

The local mandarins have received official advices that the Viceroy Liu, at Nanking, and Governor Chao, at Soochow, have jointly decided to appoint Lü Hai-huan, Chinkiang Taotai, to the acting Taotaiship of Shanghai, *vice* Huang Tsu-lu retired into mourning, and to appoint the expectant Taotai Tsêng Ping-chao (a grand-nephew of the first Marquis Tsêng) to the acting Taotaiship of Chinkiang. Tsêng Taotai is one the Commissioners of the Nanking Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Lü Taotai will hand over the seals of the Chinkiang Taotaiship to his successor on the 1st of November next, and is expected to take over the Shanghai post from Huang Taotai in the first week of next month.

It appears that Mr. Troughton of H.M.S. *Grafton* was not drowned through a boat accident after all. He was out shooting on the bank of the lake at Sivoutch, when he shot a duck, which fell into the lake. He took off his clothes and swam off to get the duck, and it is supposed that he got entangled in the weeds and was drowned. His body had not been recovered after two days' dragging for it.

The Offertory at the Harvest Thanksgiving Services on Sunday last at the Cathedral amounted to $403.00, including several sums which were kindly sent during the week by members of the congregation who were unable to be at church on Sunday. The fruit used in the decorations, most of which was given by friends, was divided between the General Hospital, the Shantung Road hospital, the Coffee House, and some of the sailors on sailing-ships. The Right Rev. Bishop Moule will preach at the Cathedral on Sunday morning and evening next.

An enquiry was held by the Japanese Consular authorities yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of a Japanese woman whose body was found in a creek at Pootung yesterday morning. A Chinese watchman employed by Boyd & Co. heard a splash in the creek about 4 a.m., but said nothing about it until the arrival of some of the foreign staff, and on search being made the body was found lying face downwards in the water. The woman had evidently committed suicide in a most determined manner, having first divested herself of her clothing and laid it, neatly folded, on the bank. The body was handed over to the River Police, who notified the Japanese authorities. The deceased was about 26 years of age, and was employed in the cotton mill at Pootung. She had been very strange in her behaviour for some time past, and on Wednesday morning left the mill, saying she was going to visit a friend in the French Concession, but did not return, and nothing more was seen of her until her body was found in the creek. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Owing to the absence of several of Shanghai's best players the Baseball match with the nine from the U.S.S. *Detroit* on Saturday was a very one-sided affair, and only a scratch game. The visitors won easily.

A fire broke out shortly after half-past five on Wednesday morning in a native house near the North Honan and Purdon Roads. The fire-bell was rung and the Brigade turned out, the Hongkew Mih-ho-loongs being first on the scene, quickly followed by the Deluge. The fire was soon got under control, most of the firemen being able to leave before 7 o'clock. Three native houses, belonging to the Land Investment Co., and insured in the China Fire Insurance Co., were destroyed. None of the contents were insured.

The following ponies have been struck out of all their engagements at the forthcoming race meeting: *Gold Dust, Standard, Covenanter, Jehu, Straightforward,* and *Invader.*

The P.M.S.S. *China* arrived here yesterday at half-past four, having made the run from Nagasaki in the record time of 26 hours 40 minutes. Colonel Wogack, the Russian Military *Attaché* at Peking, was amongst her passengers.

We learn that the fire on board the *Glenartney* is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some

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tarred felt in the main hold. The vessel herself was apparently not very badly damaged, though about two-thirds of her cargo will be nearly a total loss. The undamaged cargo is coming on by the *Glengarry*, the rest having gone back to London in the ship. Her passengers were kept on shore at Port Said for three weeks at the owners' expense and came on by the *Glengyle*, which arrived here on Wednesday.

The Norwegian steamer *Sultan*, which left here on Sunday for Hankow, got ashore at Woosung on her way down. The tug *Samson*, which was waiting for the German mail steamer, passed a tow-line on board and attempted to tow her off, but the rope parted and before it could be got on board again the *Sultan* came off without further assistance.

The R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki yesterday at 4 p.m., was to leave at midnight, and may be expected to reach Woosung to-morrow at about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Hongkong the same day at about 7 p.m., and the tender *Samson* will leave the P. & O. jetty at 3 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The *Aden* left Singapore at noon on Friday for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The *Ravenna*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on Wednesday for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Hongkong for Amoy on Wednesday at noon, and may be expected to reach Woosung to-morrow at about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver the same day at about 5 p.m., and the tender *Samson* will leave the P. & O. jetty at 3 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The *City of Peking* left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Tuesday.

We have to thank the *Kobe Herald* for a copy of the late Mr. J. J. Enslie's long and valuable report on the Foreign Trade of Hiogo and Osaka for 1895. It occupies 31 pages, foolscap size, and is well printed, at the *Kobe Herald* Office, and stitched in the orthodox blue cover.

We have received the October issue, published on the 20th inst., of the *Far East*, the English edition of the *Kokumin-no-Tomo*.

We have received the October issue of the *Wan Kuoh Kung Pao*, a magazine that is doing a great deal in the cause of enlightenment all over China. In addition to large contributions by the Editor, Dr. Young J. Allen, including the first of a series of papers headed, "What has the English Government done for India?" it contains article by the Revs. Gilbert Reid, J. Ross, Dr. Sheffield, Dr. Faber, Paul Kranz, and J. L. Rees, and by two native contributors.

The following note appears in the *Sketch* of the 16th ult. It comes rather well from a paper which depends almost entirely on the camera for its illustrations :—

"The *Rattle*, christened after Pope's line, 'Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw,' is the name of a new Shanghai comic journal. Its illustrations, relying for their fun on the peculiarities of the Heathen Chinee, are crude, but they have a certain sense of humour that will make them popular."

The three principal prizes in the Mexican State Lottery this month have fallen to Nos. 6,105; 15,679; and 2,936. The second prize comes to Shanghai.

At the Mixed Court on Friday morning last, a man charged with stealing a watch and chain and other things to the value of $14 in Sinza Road was sentenced to 400 blows and a month's cangue.—On Monday morning a mafoo for furious driving was given a week's cangue, it being his fourth appearance in Court. A servant girl for stealing jewellery to the value of $300 was remanded until Wednesday.—On Tuesday a gang of nineteen men and two women were charged with gambling in a house in Peking Road. The premises have been under police observation for some time past, and on Monday night the place was raided by the Captain Superintendent's orders. The men were ordered to pay a fine of $20 each or in default two months' imprisonment, and one of the women, to whom the house belonged, was fined $30.—Yesterday an old thief, for the unlawful possession of a silver watch, $3.80 in money and other property, was sentenced to receive 200 blows. A man, for stealing some newspapers from the Spanish Consulate, was given 200 blows and a month's imprisonment.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 17th mentions that in a gale of wind on the previous Sunday, a lighter containing upwards of 100 tons of tea was blown across the ram of the French cruiser *Alger* at Pagoda Anchorage and went to pieces, all the tea being lost.

We have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 24th ult.—The railway concession to Shêng is said to amount to nothing more than a permission to start the railway as a company, just as if it were a cotton mill, the Government taking no responsibility whatever.—A cloth mill is to be started at Tientsin.—There was a chance of the *Shengking's* reaching the Bund.—The following are the dimensions of the two Armstrong cruisers recently contracted for with Messrs. Buchheister & Co. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Length over all | 424 | feet |
| " between-perpendiculars | 396 | " |
| Breadth extreme | 46 | " 8 inches. |
| Depth, moulded | 30 | " 5 " |
| Draft, mean | 16 | " 9 " |

Displacement, about .....4,300 tons.
Speed 24 knots forced draught.
" 22½ " natural draught.
Their armament is to be as follows :—
2—8" Q. F. Guns.
10—4.7" "
16—3 pdr. Guns.
6—3 "
5—Torpedo tubes.
Ships ready for trial within 18 months.
Price for each vessel £336,659.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 26th inst.—The Willard Opera Co. are not coming to China this year.—An old French ship of the line, the *Loire*, has been sold at Saigon to a Hongkong Chinaman for 36,100 francs. The copper in her alone is supposed to be worth 50,000 francs. —The *West York*, has been safely towed into Hongkong by the Norwegian steamer *Hermes*.—The Hongkong Bank and the Chartered Bank have each contributed $500 to the 3rd Company of the Manila Volunteer Batallion.—Large numbers of rebels have been deported from Manila to Fernando Po and other places.—In the first Cricket Match of the season at Hongkong, on the 17th, 25 All-comers made 211, and the First XI made 115 for 9 wickets. —Major G. K. Moore of the Army Pay Department, who died on the 20th, was buried with full military honours at Happy Valley on the 21st.—H.M.S. *Daphne* left for Manila on the 23rd.—Mr. L. Noronha was awakened at 4 a.m. on the 22nd by a peculiar noise and went down-stairs to investigate. As soon as he had gone, the roof of his bedroom fell in, completely smashing the bed he had just left. No one in the house was hurt.—A case of plague has occurred at Calcutta.—Telegrams in Hongkong papers mention the death of the poet William Morris, and the artist and novelist Du Maurier. Californian wheat has been bought for shipment to India. A magazine blew up at Bulawayo on the 3rd, killing five whites and scores of natives. The municipality are trying to thoroughly clean Bombay, where the plague was not stayed. Dr. Yersin has been wired to for his antitoxin. Strict quarantine is imposed at Colombo against Bombay. In consequence of the high prices, there have been grain riots in Bengal.—In a cricket match at Hongkong on the 24th, "Over 30" made 201, and 65 for 5 wickets, and "Under 30" made 157 in their first innings.

We have received Corea and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 15th, Yokohama the 20th, Kobe the 22nd, and Nagasaki the 24th inst.—More damage by heavy rains and floods is reported.—It is proposed to rebuild the Club Hotel at Yokohama.—Cholera has caused one or two deaths in Yokohama and dysentery is prevalent at Tokio.—The new steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, 5,000 tons, built abroad for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is to arrive in Japan about the end of next month.—The new Premier's speech has not given much satisfaction to the Japanese Press generally.—The capital of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is to be increased to $10,000,000.—Lieut.-Gen. Nogi has been appointed Governor-General of Formosa.—The Kobe St. Andrew's Society will give a ball again this year.—The Aichi Cotton Mill, a small one with 2,000 spindles, was burnt down on the 14th.—It is expected that the N.Y.K. will declare a dividend of 12 per cent for the past half-year.—According to the *Jiji Shimpo*, Mr. Ishida Shohichi, President of the Osaka Ginko (Bank), attempted to commit suicide on the 16th.—The Interport Cricket and Baseball Week at Kobe was to begin on the 20th.—Père Chatron was consecrated Bishop of Osaka by the Archbishop of Tokio at Kobe on the 18th. The band of the French flagship *Bayard* assisted at the ceremony.—The *Japan Mail* predicts that the Tobacco Monopoly which the late government carried through the Japanese Diet must be a failure.—It is proposed to form a Ladies' Volunteer Society for the purpose of raising a naval fund.—The *Independent* congratulates Seoul on having as Governor Mr. Ye Cha-yun, whose long residence in Washington, D.C., has given him vast opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of municipal management.—Mr. Morse has made all the necessary arrangements for building the railway between Seoul and Chemulpo.—In the interport cricket match at Kobe, Kobe made 266 in its first innings (Tate 86) and Yokohama 38 and 99, Kobe winning by an innings and 129 runs.—The steamer *Tamahime Maru*, of 2,285 tons gross, plying between Osaka and Naoyetsu, went ashore on the 18th and is expected to be a total loss.—Mr. J. T. Boag, a well-known broker and athlete in Yokohama, shot himself through the head on Wednesday night last. An inquest was held on Thursday.—The American missionaries at Seoul are reported by wire to have addressed a memorial to the Throne, impeaching all the Ministers of State.—The *Kobe Chronlice* has the following telegram :

Tokio, 21st October.

A telegram has been received from Peking, stating that the ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Japan and China were exchanged yesterday.

It is said that the Government has consented to the Chinese demand to impose a tax on the manufactures by Japanese in China, which is going beyond the terms of the Shimonoseki Treaty, but in return for this the Chinese Government consents to the extension of the settlement at Shanghai and also to give areas at Tientsin, Amoy, and Hankow for Japanese settlements.

Baron Hayashi, the Minister in Peking, was to leave for home immediately after the exchange of the ratifications.

In reference to the cricketing point discussed not long ago in our columns, a Sussex cricketer writes :—"'Umpire' was quite wrong in his decision ; the batsman was most decidedly 'out.' I talked the

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matter over with ——, who knows as much about cricket as any man in England, and he quite agrees with what I say. Unless the batsman is not ready for the ball, and therefore does not attempt to play it, he is supposed to 'play' every ball bowled (I do not refer to wides or no-balls) and even if he runs away to save himself from a blow, he is still supposed to 'play' the ball. The *Evening Mail* mentions another curious cricket point. A fast ball glanced off the shoulder of the hat, and went straight up in the air to a great height. When it came down the batsmen were in the act of making a second run. The wicket-keeper wanted to make the catch easy, but missed the ball altogether, it dropping on the wickets. The umpire gave the batsman "run-out." The *Athletic News* says he ought to have been given "bowled-out" as he played the ball on to his wicket; but "Oldhamer" says he was "not-out," as the fact of the wicket keeper trying to make the catch obstructed the batsman from hitting the ball again to keep it off his wicket; but had he done so, he would have been out for obstructing the field.

The Seoul *Independent* tells the following tale:—

An amusing incident occurred in one of the American missionary households in this city some time ago, which we think will afford our readers a few minutes' amusement. The American in question has a Corean boy servant in the house and he was taught to be a Christian. That is, the servant was allowed to join the family prayers in the morning and evening and his employers instructed him to read the Scriptures between the hours of his daily labour. But some weeks ago it was discovered that two dollars were missing from the box where small change was usually kept. There was no one else who had access to the box except the servant. So the suspect was called in and questioned closely. The boy denied the charge first, but upon reasoning he knew that there was no use denying the fact, so he said meekly: "I did steal the money; let us pray." The American could not help but realise the funny situation and forgot to scold him. Whether they had a prayer at the boy's request or not we were not informed.

Eli Perkins, the American humourist, when he went to Japan took a letter from Secretary of State James G. Blaine. The letter caused the Japanese Secretary of State to invite the humorist to visit the old castle of the Mikado at Kioto. Here was the kennel of sacred Japanese dogs which the old Daimio said had been bred for 8,000 years. Mr. Perkins was presented with *Fuji*, *Yoshi* and *Meto*, and he brought them in a little basket to New York, where he now has a kennel of the little beauties. These sacred dogs have broad white foreheads, great soulful eyes and long glossy black ears. They are more beautiful than the Blenheim or King Charles spaniels. Mr. Perkins gave one of these little puppies to a church missionary fair, and when the young ladies told him that the fashionable women got so crazy over it that it brought $300 to the missionary fund, he said: "I am glad these beautiful heathen dogs can help to carry back the gospel to their mother country." These dogs are now supporting one missionary in Japan.

The first thing that a man does when he has completed some new invention is to give it a name, and as all the English names have been used up, recourse is almost always had to Greek and Latin. Thus the word "bicycle" was invented a little over a quarter of a century ago, and as long as the machine was only ridden by a few the name did very well. But as soon as an epidemic of bicycle riding broke out among all classes the name was found to be too cumbrous. The same process has been going on in France, where "vélo" was the most popular diminutive at first. Since the pneumatic tyre came in, however "pneu" has taken its place, and now both these words seem likely to yield the place to "bécane." But when this diminutive became popular people naturally set to work to find its origin, and a learned philologist has just explained it. It comes from the P. L. M. Railway. Some years ago one of the chief officials of that line was afflicted with a bad cold, which caused him to pronounce "Mécanicien" as "bécanicien." The men were so pleased with the novelty that they at once called one another "bécaniciens," and then took to calling their engines "bécaniques" and "bécanes." This new word for a machine spread like wildfire over the French railways, and when bicycles became the rage in France the cyclists, adopting the railway slang, called their machines "bécanes." In this way a word not licensed by the Academy has leaped into the language. It is less ugly than bike, but it illustrates the difference between the two nations.. An Anglo-Saxon will never use a word of two syllables to designate an object of everyday use when one syllable will suffice.—*Globe*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on the 18th ult., says:—

The difference which has broken out between Siam and France is beginning to attract attention. The "Eclair" devotes a few remarks to it. "It must not be forgotten," it says, "that we are united by a treaty which, although prohibiting us from taking military action against the capital of Siam, would suffice to enable us to adopt measures of coercion. Could we occupy Bangkok without coming into collision with England? That is the question. In any case, we might bombard the town. It would be wiser, however, at least for the present, not to push matters too far, but to negotiate to gain time, and wait for a favourable moment to chastise Siam, if it be found necessary, which appears to be very likely."

Two cases of religious sensitiveness are quoted by a Calcutta paper. The first one is where a writer in the *Muhammadan Advocate of India* raises an indignant protest against "the ignorance or mischievousness, whichever it may be, of a member of the racing community of Bangalore in naming his horse after our holy Prophet." This "act of imprudence," is calculated to promote ill feeling and bring English administration into disrepute, and should the rumour ever spread amongst the lower orders of the community serious results might be apprehended. The other was brought to light by a public meeting of the Mahommedans at Ootacamund held recently with a view of taking steps to petition the Governor of Madras to stop the importation and sale in India of cigarettes "made in Germany," which bore the trade mark of the bird of paradise with the word *kalma* printed round them, which the Mahommedans consider an insult to their community. A deputation will shortly present a petition.

A very important communication is published by an Indian contemporary from Captain Chenevix-Trench, British Joint Commissioner at Ladakh. Captain Trench shows clearly that in a far-away market like that of Central Asia, and with regard to articles of ordinary demand like coral, cloth, and manufactured silk, British trade is completely out-distanced by foreign continental nations. "How is it?" he asks in effect. Is it that English houses can't supply these goods at the price, or that they won't supply them, or that they are ignorant of the very existence of the demand? As to the last mentioned explanation, if this be the one fixed upon, how does it come about that in Germany they are sufficiently familiar with the market to place upon it a cheap imitation of a Russian cloth which is worn by a large class in Chinese Turkestan? Surely, considering that British authority extends right up to the frontier of the region in question, British traders are at least as favourably situated as their foreign rivals. On the whole from what Capt. Trench tells us it appears probable that the old uncompromising spirit of English commerce is to blame, the steady refusal to accommodate the trade to circumstances in the confident hope that circumstances must bow to trade. This might have been all very well while we were the only nation of shopkeepers in Europe; but with cheap vendors working with might and main to undersell and supplant us we cannot indulge any longer in this lofty affectation of independence.

A New York paper has the following in its account of the voyage of the *St. Louis*, by which H.E. Li was a passenger from Southanpton to New York:—Li Hung-Chang was present at the usual ship's concert on Wednesday and contributed liberally to the benevolent fund, to which the proceeds were devoted. Po Ping sang a Chinese song and assisted Hwang Kia-wei in a duet. Viscount Li Ching-sou was to have contributed a comic song, entitled "A man loved a lady who was actually his wife," but he had a sore throat and the song which was written by Im Lo, the first secretary of the Embassy, was sung by Po Ping. The Chinese music was not remarkably attractive to the audience, the singing being something like a dirge without melody, accompanied by a three-keyed instrument. In the course of the concert a humorous poem, written by a well-known professional man of this city, was handed round and read with amusement by the passengers. The poem was as follows:

Li Hung-chang is his name.
But we will not deny
With regard to the same
That some people imply
That Chang Tong or Chang Tang are more proper.
Yet, all are agreed as to Li.

Which he made a grand tour
Through the lands of the Gaul,
And Teuton and Briton,
But he gave them the fall,
The hand that was marble, the shake that was cold.
And that's all.

Now, this "Asker" is off for a tour of the States
To learn Grover's salary,
And various rates;
Of Harveyized steel, and other odd things
Ere to China he skates.

So welcome him royally.
Regal old Li,
He brings us his friendship,
But comes not to buy,
And you'll find there is on him no hayseed,
Indeed, he's remarkablyfly.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Good Digestion.—Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective for indigestion; loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency, and nausea are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments, they excite in the stomach a proper secretion of gastric juice and regulate the action of the liver, promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, so necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction, and from their harmless composition are peculiarly well adapted for delicate persons and young children; whilst casting out impurities these excellent Pills strengthen the system and give muscular tone. 52

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## Miscellaneous Articles.

### THE GREAT ASSASSIN.

*27th Oct.*

Lord Rosebery, the ex-Leader of the Liberal party, wrote a very proper letter recently, intended for publication to the world, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers, deprecating any impulsive agitation against the great assassin at Constantinople. He said :—

"My dear Rogers,—There is a feeling, a passion, in which, I should hope, everyone in these islands concurs, of indignation almost past the power of expression, at these last atrocities in Constantinople. To doubt the force of that feeling would be to doubt the existence of human sympathy. What is more, it is aggravated beyond endurance by the appearance and perhaps the reality, of impotence. What are we all to do? Many look to the leaders of the Liberal party to give an impulse. In my opinion such an impulse would be a mistake. This is not a party question; it is far above and beyond party. It is a question of common Christianity, humanity, and civilisation. I do not doubt for a moment that Her Majesty's present advisers share with the rest of us detestation of a Government under which such things can be done, and probably inspired or encouraged. I do not think that their course has been, so far as I can judge, either skilful or spirited; but there have been many difficulties, some of which I know. I feel sure, however, that they are not cold or indifferent. The responsibility in the present situation rests less with the Government than with the Great Powers of Europe, and our Government does not appear, I am sorry to say, to be in particularly cordial relations with any of those Powers. How far the present situation and those relations are due to the present Government, it is alien to my present purpose to enquire.

"The question we have to consider is what private and honest people can do to forward what is true. The first point, then, in my judgment, is this, that it is not a party question at all—it concerns everyone, Tory or Liberal, that in what was once the stronghold of Eastern Christianity Christians should be butchered by the thousand in the streets on the ground of their being Christians. This brings to a head and culmination all the nameless massacres in Asia Minor, for these crimes are perpetrated not in remote districts, where their authenticity may be denied by those reluctant to believe, but in the light of day, under the direct eye of diplomacy and journalism, at the headquarters of the Ottoman Government and of the Sultan, who is the beginning and end of that Government. I am not, then, going to censure the feeling or sense of my fellow-countrymen by saying that this is a party question, and as it is not a party question it would be fatal to make it a party question. Let it be in demonstration, as in fact, a national question."

And Lord Rosebery goes on to say that he grounds his hopes now on the efforts of diplomacy under this new sting of humiliation, and on the natural sentiment of the young Czar, "who has such power, such responsibility, such unmeasured possibility of well-doing," rather than on public meetings. Dr. Rogers answers that diplomacy will act with all the greater authority if it can speak with unanimous public opinion behind it. He refers to those who would evade acting on the ground that the Turkish atrocities have been exaggerated, and he says: "There has been enough and to spare of this kind of talk, and it has drugged the conscience of some from whom better things might have been expected. We have to get rid of this paralysing influence, and I know of no way in which it can be so effectually done as by a great national demonstration in which men of different creeds and parties shall stand side by side on the same platform, from which every trace of party feeling shall be banished, and by which it shall be made manifest that Great Britain at least will not be even an indirect and unwilling accomplice in deeds at which even devils might blush."

It will be remembered that after the terrible massacre of Armenians in Constantinople itself, the Foreign Ambassadors sent a collective note to the Sultan, telling him that if that sort of thing went on, it would be the worse for him. The Sultan's reply amounted to a denial of the allegations, which were founded on the ocular testimony of some of the representatives of the Powers, and of the Dragomans of the various Embassies. The Special Commission appointed by the Sultan to enquire into the outbreak, found a few Armenians guilty, but, in acquitting two Mussulmans for murders committed by them under the eyes of Mr. Herbert, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, it complimented them on their action; and the Porte sent round to its representatives abroad a statement that about 236 Turkish officers and soldiers were killed and about the same number wounded "during the recent disturbances fomented by Armenian revolutionaries in Constantinople." Meanwhile arrests and deportations of the luckless Armenians continued, and, according to the correspondent of the *Standard*, by the 13th of September, out of 40,000 male Armenians in Constantinople, one-third had been killed or deported. And, according to the *Times* correspondence of the same date, "the Ambassadors had planned nothing either for the prevention of new disorders or for action in the event of their recurrence. Some of the Ambassadors still cherished a hope that the Sultan might be brought to appoint responsible Ministers and leave the task of government in their hands, but M. Nelidoff is certainly under no such illusion. Nothing important occurred at Sir Philip Currie's audience of the Sultan on the 11th of September. His Majesty was again quite hearty and cheerful, the trepidation caused by the Ambassadors' reproachful demonstration on the anniversary of his accession, having passed away." That was when the Ambassadors took the vigorous determination to decline to illuminate their houses, as a mark of their dissatisfaction with the Sultan's conduct.

A weak, half-insane, despot like the Sultan of Turkey is allowed to defy all the Great Powers of Europe because the latter are not only jealous of each other, but are all specially mistrustful of, and ill disposed to, Great Britain. But one reads through columns of translations from the Continental Press without finding out what Great Britain is accused of. The only tangible accusation is that England is anxious to stir up war in Europe, because the success of Russia's plans in the Far East demands peace in Europe. But surely Lord Salisbury can make it plain to the Continental Powers that we have no ulterior designs whatever, and that our object is simply what it pretends to be, to save the Christian subjects of the Sultan from annihilation. We are quite strong enough to do it, if Lord Salisbury would wake up from his apathy. As the *St. James's* says: "If Lord Salisbury has the nerve to send an ultimatum to the Porte, backed by an English fleet in the Sea of Marmora, the Sultan must yield or go,—*se soumettre ou se démettre*—and Europe would probably be too much taken aback by this sudden display of vigour to thwart it by armed force." Since this was written, the Russian Press has dropped some of its animosity to England, and perhaps Russia is going to join with us in time in coercing the Porte; for a crash is bound to come, as the Reuter's telegram we publish this morning indicates.

### THE CASSINI CONVENTION.

*28th Oct.*

As our Peking correspondent told us in his last letter, Count Cassini, the Russian Minister, left Peking for Russia on the 30th of September. His baggage had been packed for three or more weeks, and the carts and mule litters were actually standing in the courts of the Russian Legation, but the Minister would not go until he could take with him duly signed and sealed "an important agreement supposed to be the right of way for the Siberian railway across northern Manchuria." With great difficulty we have succeeded in obtaining a copy of this agreement, and we now proceed to give an English translation of it. The numbers to the various clauses in this Convention have been added by us for convenience' sake :—

A SPECIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China having received the various bene-

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fits arising from the loyal support of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia at the close of the late war between China and Japan, and being desirous that the communications between the frontier territories of their respective empires and the international commerce of the two countries be managed to their mutual advantage, has commanded the mutual settlement of certain matters in order the better to consolidate the basis of friendship between the two empires. In this connection, therefore, H.I.M. the Emperor of China has specially appointed the Imperial High Commissioners the Princes and Great Officers of the Crown composing the Imperial Chinese Ministry of War, with plenipotentiary powers, to confer and agree upon certain matters, at Peking, with His Excellency Count Cassini, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia to the Court of China, concerning the connecting of the railway system of the Three Eastern Provinces [Fêngtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang] with that of the Imperial Russian railway in the province of Siberia, with the object of facilitating the transport of goods between the two empires and of strengthening the frontier defences and sea coasts. And, furthermore, to agree upon certain special privileges to be conceded by China to Russia as a response to the loyal aid given by Russia in the retrocession of Liaotung and its dependencies.

1.—Owing to the fact that the Russian Great Siberian Railway is on the point of completion, China consents to allow Russia to prolong her railway into Chinese territories *(a)* from the Russian port of Vladivostock into the Chinese city of Hunch'un in the province of Kirin, from thence northwestwards to the provincial capital of Kirin, and *(b)* from a railway station of some city in Siberia to the Chinese town of Aiyun in Heilungchiang province, from thence southwestwards to the provincial capital of Tsitsihar, and from thence to the town of Petunê, in Kirin province, and from thence southeastwards to the provincial capital of Kirin.

2.—All railways built by Russia into the Chinese provinces of Heilungchiang and Kirin shall be built at the sole expense of Russia and the regulations and building thereof shall be solely on the Russian system, with which China has nothing to do, and the entire control shall be in the hands of Russia for the space of thirty years. At the end of the said period China shall be allowed to prepare the necessary funds wherewith, after proper estimation of the value of the said railways, she shall redeem them, the rolling stock, machine shops, and buildings connected therewith. But as to how China will at that date redeem these railways shall be left for future consideration.

3.—China is now in the possession of a railway which she intends to extend from Shanhaikuan into the provincial capital of Fêngtien, namely, Moukden (Shengking), and from Moukden to the provincial capital of Kirin. If China should hereafter find it inconvenient to build this road she shall allow Russia to provide the funds to build the railway from the city of Kirin, on behalf of China, the redemption of which road shall be permissible to China at the end of ten years. With reference to the route to be taken by this railway, Russia shall follow the surveys already made by China in connection therewith, from Kirin to Moukden, Newchwang, etc.

4.—The railway to be built by China beginning from Shanhaikuan, in Fêngtien, to Newchwang, to Kaiping, to Chinchou, to Lushunk'ou [Port Arthur], and to Talienwan, and their dependencies, shall follow the Russian Railway regulations in order to facilitate the commercial intercourse between the respective Empires.

5.—With reference to the railways to be built by Russia into Chinese territory, the routes along which the said roads shall pass must be protected, as usual, by the local civil and military officials of the country. They shall, moreover, afford all facilities and aid to the civil and military officials of Russia at the various railway stations, together with all the Russian artisans and labourers connected therewith. But owing to the fact that the said railways will pass for the greater part through barren and sparsely inhabited territory in which it will be difficult for the Chinese authorities to be always able to grant the necessary protection and aid, Russia shall be allowed to place special battalions of horse and foot soldiers at the various important stations for the better protection of the railway property.

6.—With reference to the Customs duties to be collected on goods exported from and imported into the respective countries by the said railways, they shall follow the regulations provided by the Treaty of Commerce between China and Russia, ratified in the 1st year of the reign of T'ung Chih, 4th day, 2nd moon [20th February 1862 O.S.], regulating overland transit of goods between the two empires.

7.—There has always been in existence a rule prohibiting the exploitation of the mines in Heilungchiang and Kirin provinces and in the Ch'angpai mountains [Long White Mountain range]. After the ratification of this treaty, Russians and subjects of the Chinese empire shall be permitted hereafter to exploit and open any of the mines therein mentioned; but before doing so they shall be required first to petition the Chinese local authorities on the subject who, on the other hand, shall grant the necessary commissions *(kuchao)* in accordance with the mining regulations in force in China Proper.

8.—Although there exist certain battalions of foreign-drilled troops *(Lienchun)* in the Three Eastern Provinces, yet the greater portion of the local territorial army corps thereof still follow the ancient regulations of the empire. Should, therefore, China in the future require to reform in accordance with the Western system the whole army organisation of the said provinces, she shall be permitted to engage from Russia qualified military officers for that purpose and the rules for the guidance of this arrangement shall be in accordance with those obtaining in the Liangkiang provinces in regard to the German military officers now engaged there.

9.—Russia has never possessed a seaport in Asia which is free from ice and open all the year round. If, therefore, there should suddenly arise military operations in this continent it will naturally be difficult for the Russian Eastern Seas and Pacific fleets to move about freely and at pleasure. As China is well aware of this she is willing to lease temporarily to Russia the port of Kiaochou [Chiaochou] in the province of Shantung, the period of such lease being limited to fifteen years. At the end of this period China shall buy all the barracks, godowns, machine shops and docks built there by Russia [during her occupation of the said port]. But, should there be no danger of military operations, Russia shall not enter immediately into possession of the said port or hold the important points dominating the port, in order to obviate the chance of exciting the jealousy and suspicions of other Powers. With reference to the amount of rent and the way it is to be paid, this shall form the subject of consideration in a protocol at some future date.

10.—As the Liaotung ports of Lushunk'ou [Port Arthur] and Talienwan and their dependencies are important strategical points, it shall be incumbent upon China to properly fortify them with all haste, and to repair all their fortifications, etc., in order to provide against future dangers; Russia shall therefore lend all necessary assistance in helping to protect these two ports and shall not permit any Foreign Power to encroach upon them. China, on her part, also binds herself never to cede them to another country; but, if in future the exigencies of the case require it and Russia should find herself suddenly involved in a war, China consents to allow Russia temporarily to concentrate her land and naval forces within the said ports in order the better to enable Russia to attack the enemy or to guard her own position.

11.—If, however, there be no dangers of military operations in which Russia is engaged China shall have entire control over the administration of the said ports of Lushunk'ou and Talienwan, nor shall Russia interfere in any way therein. But as regards the building of the railways in the Three Eastern Provinces and the exploitation and opening of the mines therein, they shall be permitted to be proceeded with immediately after the ratification of this Convention and at the pleasure of the people concerned therein. With re-

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ference to the civil and military officers of Russia and Russian merchants and traders travelling [in any part of the territories herein mentioned], wherever they shall go, they shall be given all the privileges of protection and facilities within the power of the local authorities, nor shall these officials be allowed to put obstructions in the way or delay the journeys of the Russian officers and subjects herein mentioned.

12.—After this Convention shall have received the respective signatures of their Imperial Majesties [the Emperors of China and of Russia], the articles included therein shall go into immediate force, and, with the exception of the clauses regarding Port Arthur, Talienwan, and Kiaochou, shall be notified to the various local authorities of the two Empires. As to the place for the exchange of ratifications, it shall be left to be decided at some future time, but the exchange shall take place within the space of six months.

It has, furthermore, been agreed upon between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Powers to make this Convention out in three languages, namely, Chinese, Russian and French; one copy of each language to be held by the respective High Contracting Parties, after the signing and sealing thereof. And it has, furthermore, been shown, upon comparison, that the contents of the documents as given in the three languages aforesaid tally with each other in all respects; but in case of dispute in the future the wording of the French copy shall be deemed the correct version.

This document speaks for itself, and gives Russia all she can want at present. It gives her the right to carry her Trans-Siberian Railway to Kirin in two directions, from some station in Siberia to the west of Kirin, and from Vladivostock. It provides that China may apply to Russia to build a continuation from Kirin to Shanhaikuan and Port Arthur, and it gives Russia the right to protect these lines when built with her own troops. All these lines are to be built to the Russian gauge. China gives Russians the right to work mines in Manchuria, and provides for the employment of Russian officers to drill the Manchurian levies. It gives Russia (on lease) the port of Kiaochou, and on emergency the use of Port Arthur and Talienwan, which are not to be ceded to any other Power; and it promises every facility to Russian merchants and travellers and Russian trade. All the most important points in the secret treaty which we gave to the world in March last are embodied in this, and time will show whether this is the full extent of China's gratitude to Russia.

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## CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE EXAMINATIONS.

29th Oct.

We have before us a list of essay subjects recently issued by a Committee of junior Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên detailed to examine a large number of candidates for posts as secretaries and assistant secretaries in the Tsungli Yamên. The competitors were all either Hanlins or Metropolitan Graduates *(chinshih)* who, having served a certain time in one of the Six Boards at Peking and having held a record for efficiency, were duly entitled to be recommended by their Presidents and Vice-Presidents to compete for the above posts. The candidates were divided into two classes, namely, Manchus and Chinese, and there were 105 of the former and 102 of the latter class. The examination of the Manchu candidates took place on the 4th instant, and the subjects upon which they were required to write were:—

1.—*The Shanghai Mixed Court.*
2.—*Repeating or Quick-firing guns.*
3.—*The Treaties with various Western Countries.*
4.—*Four Clauses of the Treaties governing overland transport of foreign goods.*

If time did not permit of the completion of the last subject the candidates were allowed to leave their papers as they stood upon the call of "time"—that is to say, when it became too dark to write—without prejudicing their chances of success. On the next day (5th) the Chinese candidates were examined, and the same rules applied to them, but the subjects issued were different, viz:—

1.—*International Law and its Application.*
2.—*The Imperial Postal Department* (*i.e.*, according to foreign methods).
3.—*The Frontiers of China and their inter-political bearings.*
4.—*Four problems in Mathematics.*

As with the 4th topic in the previous day's examination of the Manchus the Chinese competitors were also allowed to leave their last topic unfinished if at the call of "time" they had not completed their papers,—a defect which would not prejudice their chances of success. Out of the 105 Manchus forty-five passed successfully, and fifty-five out of the 102 Chinese competitors.

Now a word as to the 2nd topic in the Manchu examination. To the uninitiated it doubtless seems incongruous that competitors for the position of secretary and assistant secretary in a Foreign Office should be required to pass an examination on *Repeating or Quick-firing guns.* The explanation of this lies in the fact that all Tartars of whatever Banner, class, or standing may at any time be called upon to serve as soldiers. Hence, theoretically-speaking, all Bannermen,—Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese,—are really soldiers, and whatever civil post any one of them may be holding at the time is considered to be "only a temporary tenure from which he is liable at any moment to be called to shoulder a spear, matchlock, or bow and sheaf of arrows," to go out and fight for his sovereign. This is the reason why the Manchu candidates were required to show what knowledge they possessed of the new weapons of precision in vogue in the armies of Europe, and this, moreover, is why Manchu candidates for the licentiate and other literary degrees at the general examinations are compelled to pass, in addition, an examination in archery on horseback or on foot, from which pure Chinese are exempted.

Furthermore, upon carefully reading the subjects noted above it will be seen that those given to the Chinese candidates were more thorough and appropriate to the posts to be filled than those given to the Manchus which were more simple and required only a retentive memory to enable them to pass creditably. Whereas the subjects for the Chinese candidates required thought, some originality, and a little knowledge of diplomacy and present day international politics before they could tackle their several subjects with any degree of success. The one hundred successful competitors, however, will not all be given posts in the Tsungli Yamên, for there is to be still another "weeding out." This time it is by the Emperor. The one hundred young men will be divided into their respective classes, and again sub-divided into batches of ten or a dozen at a time, for presentation to his Majesty. His Majesty will then personally ask the candidates a few questions relating to the topics on which they were examined, and upon the merits of their respective replies will depend the final selection which will enable the successful candidates to come out full-fledged secretaries or assistant secretaries, as the case may be, of the Chinese Foreign Office. The rejected men will then be relegated to the places whence they came—the Six Boards and Three Courts—and will have to wait for another three years before they can again compete for the coveted posts in the Tsungli Yamên. Prior to the late war with Japan these examinations were held very irregularly and the candidates were not all of the highest literary ranks; but since 1894 the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên have become more careful in the selection of the staff in the executive branches of their Office. Hence we see in the present case that the competitors were all either Hanlins or *chinshih* in literary rank. Again, just about the beginning of the late war the Emperor's advisers had begun tentatively to appoint from the secretarial ranks of the Tsungli Yamên, meritorious men to fill the Customs Tantaiships, Secretaryships of Legation, *attachéships* in the various Embassies abroad, and consulships. And these examinations have been inaugurated to fill the gaps made in the foregoing.

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Promotions, moreover, in the Boards are very slow, say once in every six or nine years, and the pay proportionately low; whilst in the Tsungli Yamên, and in the Embassies and diplomatic service, each man is entitled to promotion in rank once every three years and his pay goes up to hundreds of taels. In the Six Boards the salary of a secretary is Tls. 24 per month and that of an assistant secretary a third less. He has besides an additional sum equal to from Tls. 50 to Tls. 80 per annum from the Perquisite Office of his Board, which becomes susceptible of indefinite increase the moment he becomes a member of the executive department of the Tsungli Yamên or connected with the embassies in Europe or America. But the cryptic methods of increasing their incomes are too precarious, hence every Board secretary or assistant secretary is now anxious, under the new *régime*, to join the Tsungli Yamên which holds out to the successful candidate prospects of increased respectability, salary, and fame. But to do so he must work hard and study closely all the translated works on Western government, finances, international law and politics, etc. He must, moreover, also read the Chinese periodicals published by foreign missionaries and the vernacular papers from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, and Tientsin in order to make himself *au courant* with the political affairs of the West and China's standing amongst the nations of the Occident. These periodical and vernacular papers are not difficult to get now-a-days, for every student can have access to them at the Reform Club's library in Peking upon becoming a member. This, in fact, is the new *régime* now sketched out by the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên. For it has been the former blindness and indifference to the exigencies of the times that made the Tsungli Yamên stand prëeminent amongst the Foreign Offices of the world for ignorance of the simplest problems of international diplomatic intercourse, the result of which, as every Chinese statesman now knows, has been to China loss of prestige, territory, and money. The desire to remedy this has compelled the advisers of his Majesty Kuang Hsü to inaugurate the present system of competitive examinations amongst candidates of the highest literary rank and social standing, especially with the stern lessons derived from the late war with Japan before them, and the insidious advances of Russia. Hence subjects hitherto ignored and despised by Chinese statesmen of the ultra-conservative school have now become, —to even such men—of paramount importance. This has now been partially proved by the recent examinations, especially since it has been given out that the range of studies and requirements will be increased with each triennial examination, and candidates will be required to show more thoroughness in knowledge, both theoretically as well as practically, of the various prescribed branches of study. It has also been pointed out that a good grounding in the histories of the various nations of the globe will in the future be required at these examinations, for history is doubtless "the parent of diplomacy and of political intercourse," an axiom which not even the most conservative mandarin in Peking dares to deny, since it is a maxim that has been anciently laid down by the sages, and is therefore gospel to the *literati*.

## THE CASSINI CONVENTION.

*30th Oct.*

The Cassini Convention, the text of which we published on Wednesday morning, and the authenticity of which will only be disputed by those who do not wish to believe that it is authentic, is a magnificent instance of the value of "bluff" in dealing with Orientals. We are not sufficiently informed on social life in Peking to know if Count Cassini and M. Gérard are players of the great classical game of Poker—and indeed it seems that of late they have rather neglected some opportunities of social life in Peking—but they are at any rate masters of the art of bluffing. Our Foreign Office, on the other hand, being better gifted with a certain bull-headed directness than with *finesse*, declines to threaten where it does not intend to follow the word with the blow; and it long ago made up its mind never to be provoked into coercing China by force. Knowing that the Foreign Office will not back him up, our Minister at Peking is too straightforward to use threats that he knows to be empty; and he is thus reduced to a condition of practical impotence as aggravating to himself as it is unsatisfactory to his nationals. It would not be quite so bad if the Tsungli Yamên were not perfectly aware of his impotence; but Sir Halliday Macartney in London sees his cards behind his back, and telegraphs their value to Peking, and he has no chance of bluffing if he were disposed to try it. Unfortunately, Lord Salisbury takes no interest whatever in the Far East, and while he is too old and too preoccupied to take up a new subject, he is too imperious to allow any of his subordinates to do it. The impetuous young German Emperor having made a sadly false step in backing up France and Russia in the matter of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, does not like to own that he was wrong, and does not see exactly how to retrace his step; and so France and Russia can bluff to their hearts' content, without any fear of interference. Lord Rosebery had a very much clearer idea of the importance to Great Britain of the Far Eastern question; he has studied it, takes an interest in it, and would long ago have taken a firm and intelligent position, but for the opposition with which he was met from his political friends, which culminated recently in his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Curzon unfortunately, who does take an interest in the Far East, is unpopular and does not succeed in influencing his chief in the desired direction.

But to return to the question of the value of bluff. The young Emperor of Russia's one idea is peace. The fame of his father is that he kept the peace in Europe, and the son, partly from his own inclination, partly out of filial love and respect, is equally determined not to have a war in Europe if he can help it. Traditionally bound as he is to protect the Christians in the East, even though they do not profess the Orthodox creed, he has allowed any number of Armenians to be massacred, because interference with the *status quo* would probably mean the downfall of the Porte, and it would be almost impossible to settle the distribution of the Sick Man's estate without a war. One of his objects in binding France to him is to keep her at peace. Nor is he any more disposed to allow a war in the Far East than in Europe; under any circumstances he would do anything to avoid a war out here until the trans-Siberian railway is finished. By means of bluff he has got all he wants at present without a war. Japan was bluffed out of Manchuria. Neither France nor Germany was ready to fire a shot to get the Liaotung Peninsula back, but the combination looked so formidable, that Japan, her army and navy exhausted for the time by the war with China, prudently gave way. The same magnificent power of bluffing has forced China to agree to the most recent Convention. Russia is no more anxious to back up her demands on China by force than we are, but she does not allow any one to look over her hand, and so she bluffs successfully. It is only necessary to see what M. Gérard has done for France since he succeeded M. Lemaire, and then to look at the French naval squadron in these waters, to discern what an adept at bluffing the French Minister is.

The Cassini Convention then having been obtained by successful bluffing, the bearing of it, as Jack Bunsby says, lies in the application of it. Russia may be contented for some years with having acquired certain rights under it, without putting those rights in full force. The Convention really gives Manchuria in all but the name of it to Russia, for no one supposes that in ten years or thirty years China will be able to buy the railways that are to be built under it. We shall all of us be glad to see the trans-Siberian railway brought to a convenient terminus at Port Arthur; and if our trade is not interfered with, the actual presence of the Russian troops as guards of the railway when it is built will not directly matter to us. But it may matter seriously to us hereafter if Russia makes use of the right she has acquired to construct a naval arsenal at Kiao-

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chou, and it is significant that Russians were anxious recently to have it believed that the Chinese were about to make Kiaochou Bay their chief naval station. It will matter if war does spring up between Russia and some other naval Power here, that Russia can command the use of Port Arthur and Talienwan; and it will matter still more to us if this is only a beginning. The German Emperor openly stated some time ago that if any nation began the partition of China, Germany would insist on having her share, and we know that France has marked down the south-west and west of China as her prey. We believe that Russia is as anxious as we are ourselves not to see China partitioned, but in this Convention she has taken a long step towards this consummation. That is the great objection to it; and the historian of the future when he tells the story of the breaking-up of the oldest empire in the world, will date it from the time when Count Cassini was Russia's Minister at Peking.

## Review.

### THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

(FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH OF SEPT.)

THERE are only two prominent topics in the papers before us, the supposed Dynamite Plot, and the Turkish question. As to the former, we may say with the *St. James's Gazette* that "there is some difficulty in avoiding the mistakes of either over-estimating or under-estimating the gravity of these plots." Scotland Yard evidently regarded the plot as a serious one, notwithstanding the character of the conspirators; and although Tynan seems to have degenerated into a "loud-mouthed, drunken braggart," he is still the man who planned the Phœnix Park murders. The leading London dailies certainly believed in the seriousness of the conspiracy. The *Times* says:—

Whatever may be the decision on the particular charges to be brought against P. J. Tynan and the men passing under the names of Bell, Wallace, and Haines, the fact will remain that, in the opinion of the English police and of their Continental colleagues, an elaborate dynamite plot for the destruction of life and property in this kingdom has been concocted and all but matured under Irish-American auspices and with Irish-American money. That is the really important point disclosed by the arrests. Unless the police have committed a succession of incredible blunders, and not only the incriminating papers of which we hear, but the whole collection of materials and apparatus started for the manufacture of bombs which has been discovered near Antwerp, can be explained away, we are in the presence of a conspiracy of just the same type as that for which Dr. Gallagher and his accomplices were sentenced in 1883. The spirit which we were told had died out has not died out. The irreconcilables are irreconcilable still, and they still remain murderous enough in intent and strong enough in numbers to organise and pay for a complicated and costly conspiracy against Great Britain. The lessons to be drawn from the fact are plain enough, and the nation may be left to draw them for itself at a moment when John Daly is enjoying triumphal receptions from his fellow-countrymen.

The *Standard* says:—

These arrests will serve to remind the public that Feinianism and Anarchism are still active agencies. The one is twin sister to the other. The Fenian is not merely a man who is an enemy of Great Britain because he is a friend of Home Rule; he is a Fenian because he is an enemy of society. He is at war with civilisation quite as much as is the French, the Italian, or the Spanish Anarchist, or the Russian Nihilist. He wishes to destroy the existing fabric of society, and to make government impossible by terrorism. To achieve this end he is prepared to sacrifice any number of human lives, including his own. It is fruitless to reason with such fanatics, and possible only to fight with them as with wild beasts. The dynamiter represents a danger to civilisation, for science has given him weapons of terrible destruction. But the danger is not so great, perhaps, as it seems. In ingenuity and cunning the Fenian Anarchist—call him what you will—is no match for the trained intellects of the secret police. This has been proved again and again, and particularly so in the case of Irish-American conspiracies. The apostles of destruction may win in the struggle here and there; but, on the whole, taking a broad view of Anarchist attempts during this century, they have been marked by failure.

The *Daily News* mentions the accepted theory, and says:—

Much of this is conjectural at present. What is certain is that the four men have been arrested, and that incriminatory papers, and still more incriminatory explosives and other plant of Anarchical murder, have been found in their possession. The police in this country were well advised of the movements of the gang. They shadowed them from the moment of their leaving the United States to their arrival in Europe and their dispersal to the several centres of their alleged plot. Tynan was followed from Italy to Paris, to Antwerp, and finally to Boulogne, where he was arrested on Saturday. Bell, suspected of being his closest confederate, had already been taken in Glasgow. Haines and Wallace—otherwise the notorious Dynamiter Kearney—were caught at Rotterdam at about the same time as Tynan. The London police were perfectly well aware of their concerted movements, and when the time came, gave the word which brought them all into the net. It is well done so far, but of course much yet remains to do. Tynan, it is to be observed, is wanted primarily for his alleged share in the present plot, but his extradition may be demanded on other grounds. Had he as many lives as hairs, they might all be forfeit for his part in that foulest crime of the century which took place in the Phœnix Park fourteen years ago. The evidence taken at the trial of the Invincibles showed that he was their leading spirit, and it was believed to have been completed by his own avowals in the curious book to which we have referred elsewhere. But it is fair to say that the authenticity of the book has been disputed, and that, while it bears his name on the title page of the English edition, it is by some thought to be a concoction by another hand. In fact, there are said to be two Tynans in the field—one a mere pseudonym. The real one unquestionably is now in the custody of the French police.

The police came in for a good deal of praise, though one Irish paper suggests that the motive which influenced Scotland Yard was that special posts of a semi-political character have recently been abolished or were in danger of abolition. Many of the Continental papers praise the organisation and ability of the British detective service, and recognise the service it has just done in averting an international danger. The *Oesterland Mail*, after mentioning the arrests, says:—

That these ruffians were in Europe for some mischievous purpose can hardly be doubted, but a careful review of the facts and statements hitherto made public leads to the conclusion that their object was rather to create a scare than to do anything very serious. It looks as if it were a bit of Irish bounce of the usual vulgar type, for which some American-Irish humourists have found the money. Certainly if these criminal instigators had any serious intentions they could not have selected more reckless and stupid instruments. Tynan spent most of his time and a good deal of money—the possession of which it is said astonishes his associates in the United States for he has of late been in very abject circumstances—in drinking bouts, in the course of which he spoke rather freely of dastardly schemes against Great Britain. The Anarchists throughout Europe seem to have had information that dynamite operations were on foot, among the victims of which they expected the Czar to figure.

But the whole business has been conducted by such agents and in so incautious a way as to excite doubts of the reality of any dangerous intent. Had the men not been arrested they would probably by this time have been well on their way to New York. However, the police must have information which has not yet been divulged, and it is as well to wait for developments before pronouncing an opinion. The French police who probably know all that is known at Scotland Yard pooh-pooh the idea that there was a plot against the Czar. It is well, however, that these braggart scoundrels have been laid by the heels, and the British police deserve credit for their vigilance and energy.

As regards Turkey, the difficulty, of course, is the jealousy of the Powers, each of whom is suspicious of the disinterestedness of the others, and so the half-mad Sultan continues his course of massacre, when united civilisation could, if it could only be got to unite, step in and say that these atrocities must cease, and definite, efficient guarantees be provided against their recrudescence. Our Government knows perfectly well that it has no ulterior designs, it does not want even to take another Cyprus; but the Continental Powers cannot be induced to believe in our singleness of purpose, and Continental papers declare that it is England and not Turkey that is the common enemy, and that England is trying to assume the *rôle* of Protector of Christians in the East. The *Oesterland Mail* says:—

The chief cause of this hideous situation is diplomacy—which is the negation of honesty and candour and the nurse of suspicion, which employs as the agent for making confusion worse confounded the Press—influenced by prejudice, by passion and by corruption. Every word uttered by one diplomatist to another diplomatist is accepted as capable of a double meaning or inspired by an *arrière pensée*. The outside public are misled by the fictions and the lies which proceed out of this diabolical workshop, and thus statesmen and nations are found looking askance at each other, doubting each other's intentions, and endeavouring by counter-deceptions to get advantage over one another until at length the common will is paralysed by common deceit and suspicion. At this moment the Press all over the Continent is practically unanimous in propagating the idea that Great Britain is anxious to intervene in the frightful imbroglio at Constantinople for the purpose of furthering large schemes of ambition. It seems useless to protest that she does not wish to intervene single-handed—it is obvious she could only do so if her Government and her people all went mad together—and that she has no designs beyond the protection of interests which are clearly defined and quite apparent on the surface. Apart from the natural jealousy among Continental peoples of the extraordinary success of this country in her world-wide schemes, there is little room for doubt that a hostile diplomacy is propagating and fostering these suspicions for purposes of its own. The object seems to be to isolate the perfidious Albion Is it possible that these tactics are really being to some extent favoured by insincerity or blunders in our own diplomacy? Is Lord Salisbury pursuing a candid policy, or is he exhibiting an undue suspicion of other Powers—of Russia for instance—a suspicion which prevents any chance of an understanding and provokes unscrupulous retaliation? It does seem to the outsider that a more frank, outspoken and generous policy on our part might conduce to satisfactory arrangements. Why should not Lord Salisbury throw down his cards on the table; define the limits of British concession; and candidly declare the bounds of British *désintéressement?* The motives of our policy in Eastern Europe are no longer what they were when Palmerston was at the Foreign Office. Our interest in Constantinople has dwindled while other vital interests have grown up elsewhere. It is time that our diplomacy was brought down from being a game of poker to a matter of sheer honest

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business, and if our Statesmen will only realise that, they will wipe off the shield of Albion that smutch of *perfide* which Continental nations will continue to stick on it so long as we adhere to the Machiavelian traditions of diplomacy.

The Money Market article in the *Economist* of the 12th ult. is again a long one. It is headed "Two and a-Half per cent":—

The announcement that the Bank of England directors had decided to raise the official minimum rate of discount from 2 to 2½ per cent caused considerable surprise in the City, and the action of the directors was, as usual, severely criticised by those to whom it was not only unexpected, but unwelcome. Billbrokers with portfolios full of paper taken at rates below 1 per cent, and stockbrokers and jobbers, who naturally fear that this movement may check the revival of speculation that had been hoped for after the close of the holiday season, were very ready to point to the apparently enormous strength of the Bank's position, and the fact that the reserve is even now nearly £10,000,000 larger than when the official rate was reduced to 2 per cent, and to argue that the nerves of the City had been unnecessarily jarred by the precipitancy with which the Bank had taken precautionary measures. Those, however, whose interests were less directly affected by the movement at once perceived that the conditions now ruling are very different from those of February, 1894, and that as a rise in the Bank rate was, apparently, inevitable sooner or later, it was desirable that the money market should receive an early note of warning by the usual means of a rise from 2 to 2½ per cent, instead of waiting a few weeks to be told that the rate was 3 per cent. With regard to the change in the conditions we need only point out that the Bank now holds some eleven millions on account of the Japanese Government, as well as several other accounts which require exceptional treatment, and that any reference to the amount which used to be regarded as an adequate stock of gold, therefore, involves a dangerous fallacy. Withdrawals of gold for export, though on a rather smaller scale, were still continuing; the demand for eagles had not ceased, and though the selling price was raised to 76s 7½d on Thursday, exporters were still ready to buy, and it seems that the shipments to the United States have by no means come to an end. The demand for bar gold on continental account was becoming keener, and as the supply in the bullion market was very short, the Bank was selling freely at 78s, the price which it had named as its minimum on Wednesday. The Imperial Bank of Germany had raised its official rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent., and its rate of discount from 4 to 5 on Monday, and this movement was promptly followed by a rise in the market rate of discount in Berlin to 3½ per cent., and a decline in the Berlin sight exchange to 20m. 38pf. Moreover, the Bank had begun to lose sovereigns for export to Egypt, and it is estimated that £2,000,000 or more will be required to move the cotton crop there, which is unusually large; while the internal circulation of gold is expanding and may be expected to do so at this time of year. With these considerations, and other facts to which the general public have not access, before them, the directors of the Bank were certainly well advised in erring, if at all, on the side of caution. As a consequence of their action, the discount houses and the banks raised their rates of interest on deposits to 1 per cent, but money remained plentiful at ¾ per cent for call loans and 1 per cent for fixtures. The discount market was quite unsettled, and has hardly made up its mind yet on the subject of rates. Early on Thursday morning three months' bills were taken at $1\frac{5}{16}$ per cent, but the quotation closed nominally at 1⅝ to 1¾ per cent. On Friday a few bills were discounted at 1¾ per cent, but the market was very quiet and rates were not properly tested. Bills are still very scarce; but on the other hand, brokers are not eager takers at the current rates, many of them expecting a further advance in the Bank rate next week.

The first leading article in the *Economist*, on "The Czar's Tour," is a very interesting one. The incidents of that tour so far have confirmed the *Economist's* anticipations. The Czar has been very reserved, has given no pledges, but has only said that he means peace to be preserved. "According to all the best accounts he is a self-distrustful man, aware that he has little originality, somewhat oppressed by the burden of his position, and greatly apprehensive that if he gives pledges, or expresses views, advantage will be taken of his inexperience. . . Like any other young heir, he demands time to consider and to learn, before he issues any irrevocable orders. . . He might set a nation on fire by a phrase, or precipitate a war by an imprudent reply; and he will, therefore, defend himself by an attitude which his hosts will regret, if they do not denounce, as 'chilly.'"

It is evident that the impression produced among diplomatists by his bearing, by his inability to make epigrams, and by his shrinking from great discussions, is that Nicholas II is not a strong man, but that is a little premature. The judgment may be quite correct, but it is not a fair one to found upon the incidents of his journey. Any young noble, newly come to a great estate, who showed the same reserve would be accounted judicious, and it is always wise in characterising Sovereigns to take the race into account. A king may be entirely unlike his family, but the chances are that its peculiarities exist in him in a greater or less degree. Now the two marked peculiarities of the Romanoffs have been a certain inner force of character which manifests itself most when they are resisted, and an element of craftiness as if there was in them something Asiatic, or, at least, Greek. There is nothing in the Czar's conduct since his accession which proves that he does not possess these peculiarities, and something in the acts he has sanctioned, especially those relating to the Far East, which would suggest that he does. Nicholas ■ is the exact opposite of the German Emperor, who wears his qualities, if not his heart, upon his sleeve, and he may prove a much more capable statesman than he looks to the multitude. Moreover, the capacity of every Sovereign not an original genius depends very much upon the men whom he decides to trust, and now that Prince Lobanoff is dead the Czar has still these men in some degree to seek. He is supposed, upon small evidence, to be about to select Count Kapnist, now Minister in Vienna, and if he does, the mind which Europe has to understand and like or fear will not be the mind of Nicholas, but of Nicholas II when influenced by the very different personality of Count Kapnist. It is great foolishness to attribute genius to Sovereigns merely because they are Sovereigns, but it is an equal foolishness to think them incapable merely because their affairs are great. Many men who are not above the average manage great businesses very well when they are accustomed to the work, and the administration of a State is only a very great business after all.

The fact that the Czar desires peace to continue will not ensure it, because no-one can tell what the Sultan will do.

There is an interesting article on "The Cheque Bank Founders' Shares," in which the writer remarks that "of all the undertakings to which the principle of founders' shares has been applied, none is more utterly unfitted to adopt it than a bank." Another article deals with the gross injustice the Lords of the Admiralty propose to commit in the case of the sinking of the *Siren* by H.M.S. *Landrail*.

The two following notes are from the *Saturday Review*:—

The efforts of the *Daily Chronicle* and Mr. Gladstone to get up an Armenian-atrocity agitation are doomed to failure. Lord Hugh Cecil's letter to the Secretary of the Byron Society proves (what indeed everybody knew!) that Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet share in "the generous indignation that has been aroused by the atrocities perpetrated under the infamous government of the Sultan." But to translate this indignation into action would probably bring about a European war, and for such a conflict Great Britain is, as Sir Charles Dilke has pointed out, insufficiently prepared. Were our Navy half as strong again as it is, we might venture to push chivalry to Quixotism; though this old-world virtue does not go well with the common sense on which the Briton is wont to pride himself. But with our Navy at its present strength—barely sufficient for defence—and our promises to evacuate Egypt, an act unselfishly belied by our performances, we cannot attempt to coerce the Turk at the risk of finding him supported by France and Russia.

The Eastern Question will practically be settled in a moderate-sized country house in the Highlands. Business will not begin till the Czar arrives at Balmoral, and has a long talk with Her Majesty, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Balfour. Ceremonious receptions at Vienna and Berlin go for nothing as compared with the family intimacy of Balmoral, and of course it is absurd to suppose that the Czar opened himself to the *bon bourgeois* who presides over the French Republic. Some people imagine that when these august persons meet under the same roof they eschew politics and talk about the weather. This is a delusion, and it would hardly be worth while dragging Lord Salisbury up to Scotland to exchange banalities with the Emperor of All the Russias. We can only hope that Lord Salisbury will infect the Czar with his "indignation" against the Sultan, and that England and Russia may agree to make an end of the assassin; but our hope is not strong.

The *Saturday's* first leading article, on "The Armenian Agitation," deprecates any agitation in England against the Sultan of Turkey, because our interference means a European war. And so nobody is to stop the Sultan's mad career of murder and massacre, and everything is left to the hope that "in the hospitable intimacy of Her Majesty's Highland home, England and Russia would come to some definite understanding about Turkey." The Conservative party is essentially the British party, the party that loves to see Great Britain strong and pre-eminent, and yet its journals are exhausting themselves in protestations that Great Britain can do nothing without the assistance of Russia, and that Russia is now the great arbiter of affairs.

In its article on "The 'Great Conspiracy'" the *Saturday* ridicules the importance of the arrests made by the English police at Boulogne, Rotterdam, and Glasgow. It even suggests that the whole thing was got up by the police. "For example, who can be sure that the very spies who warned Scotland Yard that Tynan and his colleagues were coming did not supply the money to enable them to come? It is easy to imagine that, if the sum given to Tynan for his expedition were to be subtracted from the amount received by the informers for their warning, a handsome margin of profit might remain."

The idea of the *agent provocateur* is strange and repellent to English minds; but it is familiar enough on the Continent, and we must remember that the dregs of Irish-American political life, in which informers and dynamiters welter indistinguishably, like reptiles, together, afford lower depths of baseness than it would be easy to find in Paris or Berlin. Ten years ago, when the charge was persistently made that the dynamiter Daly was the victim of a police "plant," the notion was scouted by everybody as preposterous. Even when one of the chief police officials of Birmingham made a statement which gave colour to this accusation, neither Parliament nor the public would listen for a moment to it. Perhaps there is no special significance in the fact that Daly, now released from Portland, stoutly maintains that the evidence against him was manufactured by the police. We merely assert that the public are more ready to give credence to such a story than they were ten years ago. If the Parnell Commission did nothing else, it gave Englishmen a revelation of the way in which Scotland Yard and the vilest miscreants in the Clan-na-Gael play into each other's hands—and the more they ponder it the less they like it. For that reason, if no other, we think that the police are injudicious in magnifying, or suffering the reporters to magnify, their astuteness

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and bravery and general miraculousness in this latest affair.

There is a good article on "The Decline of the British Silk Trade," and Henry M. Stanley writes advising the British public to suspend their judgment on the atrocities stated by Captain Salusbury and Mr. Alfred Parminter to be committed in the Congo State. "As lovers of fair play," he says, "we would also do well to remember that Continental military officers can be gentlemen as well as our own English officers, and that, however cruel we may think Major Lothaire to have been in sending Stokes to sudden doom, it must not be supposed for an instant that all Belgian officers are so sanguinarily inclined."

The opening leading article in the *Spectator*, on "The One Remedy in Turkey," is a very good one. It shows that Europe has fallen into two blunders upon the Eastern question. The one is that the Powers of Europe are under no moral obligation to prevent great crimes in Turkey; and the other is, that if Europe is morally wrong in its quiescence, politically it involves no danger. The one remedy, the *Spectator* says, is the deposition of the Sultan:—

The method would be left to the Turks themselves, but if the intimation were not obeyed, the fleets of Europe would start for Constantinople, while the Bulgarian Army would commence the short march from Philippopolis. It is said that such a threat would produce an immediate massacre of all Christians, but we do not believe a word of it. The Turks would understand that a new chance was given them, and would in a rapid and decided way carry through the necessary revolution. They are perfectly familiar with changes in the succession, their loyalty is to the House of Othman, and not to its ruling member, and they have many and strong reasons for disliking the present Sultan. He has killed many Armenians, but what has he done for Turks? He lost them two provinces and has now lost Crete; while his massacres, as even Turks perceive, have only weakened the chance of the Ottoman Empire surviving the nineteenth century. He has so crippled the finances that all civilians and the majority even of the soldiery are unpaid, and that in the Provinces outside of Constantinople the oppression of the tax-gatherers never ends. Large sections of the Musulman community, such as the Arabs, look on him without respect. In the Ottoman caste itself, the party described as Young Turkey holds him in quite peculiar detestation, and is in return persecuted, arrested, and ruined with a pertinacity which is filling the cities of the Mediterranean with the Sultan's bitter foes. There is no proof that even the mob regards him with favour, and this proof against it that just before the recent massacres Constantinople was filled with outsiders who disappeared from the capital the moment their work had been performed. We believe that all Turks of the better kind, including many able soldiers, would welcome a change of person on the throne with pleasure, as a guarantee that the era of despair for Turkey need not yet begin. The sense of the whole Empire would be one of relief, and the new Sovereign would find himself welcomed with a universal outburst of hope. That hope might be disappointed, probably would be, but at least a new Sultan would be out of the hands of those who are ruining Abd-ul-Hamid, would be surrounded by soldiers instead of mere parasites, and would be aware that a new policy was essential to the security of his throne. There is, we believe, no other chance of a long respite for Turkey, for the alternative plan which we see pressed in so many quarters, that of "controlling" Turkey, or "diminishing the Sultan's power for mischief," is practically unworkable. The Sultan as Khalif can no more be controlled by infidels than the Pope could be, and even if action were attempted through his Ministers, the Ambassadors, who must be the agency for control, would never agree. No "condominium" ever works smoothly, and a condominium started by all Europe would only produce anarchy. Besides, there is the Ottoman caste of fighting men to be consulted, and the only reform to which there is a chance of their assenting is a change in the personality of their hereditary chief. They have changed him often enough in their long and amazing career, and may be persuaded to do it yet again.

There is a very interesting article on "The Last Colonies of Spain," in which it is shown what gallant efforts Spain was making to retain her hold on Cuba, when the news came of the rebellion in the Philippines. The *Spectator* seems to have no doubt that this rebellion has been fomented by the Japanese. "They have of late years been quietly pouring Japanese emigrants into some of the islands, and there is trustworthy authority for the statement that recently, at Moscow, Marshal Yamagata assured American representatives of the adhesion of Japan in any war with Spain, adding that his government would cheerfully expend forty millions sterling to secure such an acquisition." In her efforts to save Cuba and the Philippines the *Spectator* thinks that Spain ought to win but will ultimately fail:—

We see no reason to suppose that she will keep Cuba any more than Mexico, or the Philippines any more than Peru, and suppose that after unheard-of efforts, ending in some sort of bankruptcy, she will desist, and sullenly fall back, to await, amidst perpetual domestic feuds, the day when a competent government will once more direct her splendid resources, and the stubborn courage of her children, to some end which will again make her temporarily great. We see no evidence whatever that the population of Spain has lost any of its historic qualities, but she has lost, for some reason beyond our ken, the capacity of success. It may be that as Spaniards say Spain has never had the Government that suits her. It may be that she lacks, as Italy lacked for centuries, of all useful qualities only the political sense which would enable her to become great. Or it may be that the refusal to compromise, of which Senor Canovas is not unjustly proud, involves a mercilessness which prohibits permanent dominion, and in the end reduces discipline to mechanical obedience, which does not save even armies, and will never save a State. The only thing certain is that she does not succeeed, even when the enterprise is so apparently easy as the reconquest of Cuba by two hundred and ten thousand Spanish soldiers safely encamped upon her soil.

The cat has an article to itself in this week's *Spectator*, and there are also stories of dogs, and a spider.

*Punch* has no cartoon by Linley Sambourne this week, but it has a capital sketch by him of the Messenger in *Coriolanus*, who was "forced to wheel three or four miles about," an illustration of the fact that cycling was known to Shakespeare. One of Tenniel's pretty drawings of an Emperor on horseback, standing up in his stirrups, with Peace clasping him round the waist, is this week's cartoon.

Mr. Gould's first cartoon in the *Westminster* shows John Bull waking up, and the Sultan's fear that he means it this time, but he didn't. The second gives Mr. Gladstone in his study, debating whether it is to be left to an old man in the evening of his days to rouse England to these horrors. But England now does not wish to be roused.

"If the blood is diseased the body is diseased."—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulate through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is laden with poisonous matter it spreads disease on its course. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

## Outports.

### CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER.

Surely Chungking is the dampest—I do not say the unhealthiest—place in China! Your correspondents have had occasion to tell you in almost every recent letter that heavy rain had fallen, was falling, and was likely to continue falling. As a matter of fact, we have had little but rain since the beginning of August, and it is raining drearily as I write. The matter has become serious. In many districts the crops have been spoilt beyond salvation, rice is abnormally dear, and the health of not a few natives and foreigners is suffering from the persistent moisture. Your present correspondent knows of only one man in the community who speaks charitably of the climate. Robust himself, and possessing a large share of the Mark Tapley temperament, he is able to rejoice in all sorts of weather. Unfortunately he does not always appear capable of seeing that what suits him climatically may be and is unsuitable for others. One suspects that his mental habit is to measure the physical capabilities of others by his own sturdy powers of endurance, and rain or shine, he thinks there should be no grumbling in the camp! What is to be done with such a man? Some of us try to avoid the subject of weather in his presence, but, alas! he raises it himself, and even attacks those who send faithful reports to your friendly columns upon the never-ending topic. One of course would like to be able to send only good accounts of the climate, but truth is truth and must be told, even though the feelings of our jovial friend should be thereby wounded. The weather, then, for the past two months has been melancholy in the last degree, and unless a change comes very soon there will be danger of some of us collapsing entirely.

YET ANOTHER DRAGON

is said to have burst its way through the sodden ground at Wanhien, thus liberating the pent-up water which, in furious torrent, rushed out from the earth drowning in its mad ungovernable rage over 200 people. In more sober language, there has been a serious landslip in the neighbourhood of the "lesser Chungking," Wanhien, entailing a serious loss of life.

THE NEW ACTING TAOTAI

has arrived and will be forthwith installed. Mr. Lai is not altogether unknown to foreigners and foreign affairs, and, so far as he has any reputation, it is good. For some time back he has been in charge of the Foreign Office at Chêngtu, and does not take up the vacant post there in entire ignorance of Treaties and the rights of those directly interested in them. It remains to be seen if he will be an improvement upon his predecessor, who is reputed to have been neither more nor less than an ordinary dry-as-dust mandarin of scholarly instincts, wholly governed by the inept traditions of his country, and only capable of grasping a new situation when its edge threatened to cut into his own interests.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

A strange and otherwise instructive incident reaches me from a well-informed source. Not many months ago the Chungyin *yamên* was within measurable distance of being burnt to the ground in a conflagration which destroyed a great many houses in the centre of the city. General repairs have been of late proceeding in the neighbourhood, and the opportunity has been seized by the authorities for effecting some renovation of the dilapidated official building. In the course of their duties the workmen thus employed had occasion to open up two rooms which for many year..

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had not been opened at all. One room was officially sealed, while the other is said to have been merely locked in the ordinary way. Apparently everybody regarded the apartments as empty and unsealable. Judge therefore of the surprise of the workmen when, on effecting an entrance, they found the rooms full of gunpowder, shot, balls, old guns, and other Chinese weapons of warfare, the value of which is said to be nearly two thousand taels! No one appears to know how the articles got there, although it is suspected that they originally formed part of a consignment destined to aid the imperial troops at the time of the rebellion, and had been surreptitiously appropriated by the then *Chungyin* with a view to personal profit when a fitting opportunity should arise. In any case those people who live in the immediate vicinity of the *yamén* have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their escape from a disastrous explosion. Had the fire of a few months ago succeeded in reaching the building, it is not difficult to believe that a serious catastrophe must have occurred. The military authorities are understood to be investigating the matter.

THE IMPERIAL POST.

We are looking forward to the practical inauguration of the new Imperial Postal system with much interest. During the past summer the local mails have been delivered with great irregularity. One parcel was delivered here 56 days out from Hankow, and many others have also been very late in coming to hand. This ought not to be, and will not be in the future if the Customs see that the postal roads are kept in anything like decent condition. Here and there it would be well to bridge over mountain gullies which in dry seasons are easily got over by the mail carriers but which become impassable in heavy rains. If the new system secures the introduction of general and much-needed reforms we dwellers in the Far West, as well as all other Chinese residents, will have good cause to rejoice in the Foreign Customs having taken charge of the abundant mail matter which emanates from the various Treaty Ports. Already several of the local letter hongs have registered themselves as willing to work under the new *régime*, and things look promising. We heartily wish the new departure all success.

THE VICEROY COMING.

We are to have a visit shortly from the Viceroy who has definitely decided to make his periodical examination of the local braves early next month. Preparations have already begun to be made for the review. Apparently H.E.'s visit will occur at the time of the *Fu* examination (literary), so that the city is likely to be pretty full of strangers ere long.

4th October.

RAIN AND FLOODS.

As some one wittily remarked the other day, "Wasn't there a muleteer, who had used up every possible term of vituperation, till at last he got to a bit of road so bad that he just sat down and smiled?" So with our weather now; we just sit down and smile. For it began raining in the middle of August, and it keeps on still. We hardly comment on it now, only as the Chinese told us very early we were in for a hundred days of it we feel thankful now to have turned the corner, and are quite hoping for fine weather towards the end of November. Meanwhile very sad accounts reach us from different parts of the country. You will have had full details of the flood at Ichang, but I do not know if you will have heard of that at lovely Wanhien. A little while ago we heard of 200 people drowned there, and telegraphic communication having been at last re-established we hear of a hundred boats wrecked there, and the water washing into the streets. The magistrate of Yünyanghsien on his way from here to take up his post was drowned there with all his family. The flood at Wanhien, due to the damming up of the Great River in the Pangaihsia or "Eight Cliffs Gorge" a few miles below, was aggravated by a special *ch'uchiao* of its own. A small stream, dry in winter, but crossed by a gigantic hemispherical bridge, traverses the city; down this came a fearful spate in the night, tearing hundreds of unfortunate junks from their moorings. These *ch'uchiao* or "Eruptions of the Dragon" are common throughout all the mountainous districts of the eighteen provinces. Their terrific force and suddenness is due to the cruel deforestation of what would otherwise be the most beautiful country in the world.

TRANSIT PASSES.

Much difficulty and uncertainty seem still to prevail with reference to Transit Passes. Peking has, as usual, not thought it worth while to send instructions here, and now we must wait all these months that are needed to get an answer from Peking, which with winter coming on may mean a long while yet until the answer comes.

THE ANTI-FOOTBINDING MOVEMENT.

We hear now that Mr. Chou, the writer of the spirited appeal against footbinding held the office of *Hsioh-kuan* (examiner) till the beginning of this year, when he was obliged to resign it on account of his father's death. It was on his returning home from Peking then that his attention was first called to the suffering caused by binding, by seeing his little daughter, aged seven years, hobbling about and complaining of her feet. He soon after saw some of the *Tien-Tsu-Hui* literature, and determined to write an essay himself, hoping thus to arouse others of a like mind, and thus break through this cruel custom. After much thought the present tract was written. He then went round to some of the other M.A.'s asking their co-operation and after much discussion they added their weight to the tract. The little girl's feet are now unbound, kind mothers will be glad to hear, and better still all these *chujén* have entered into a compact that when their daughters are betrothed, the husband and his friends shall sign a paper stating that the offsprings' feet shall not be bound. Is this not the beginning of the end? And is it not high time, for a letter received from Kalgan tells how the poor people there, their food only chaff mixed with grain, yet bind their feet so small that even amongst the poor the feet are generally three inches long only. Thus, being too small to stand on, they kneel, these poor women, as they toil in the fields to get their daily pittance of *chaff mixed with wheat*. Working, kneeling on the ground, they wait for deliverance, these women in the far north, too underfed and helpless ever to think of delivering themselves. And meanwhile these

LITERATI IN THE FAR WEST

are forming themselves into a League, that may free the women of the remotest parts of China from the bondage of cruel custom, being moved thereto, do not let us forget, by literature distributed by foreign women in the hope of helping their suffering sisters. The ladies here had a very practical meeting the other day to arrange for the competition for prize shoes. They began by getting a variety of Chinese women into the room, requesting them to unbind their feet, and then measuring them. It was decided that no shoe less than 6in. in length should be allowed to enter for the prize competitions. They also tried to settle the vexed question as to the part of the foot on which a Chinese woman rests her weight in walking. The drawback to doing this, however, was that once her bandages were withdrawn a bound-foot woman could not move at all. All agreed that Chinese men, fascinated by deformed feet, needed only to see the horrible spectacle they that day saw to be for ever disenchanted of them. Yet the women of Kalgan kneel working in the fields in order that they may attract husbands, and have been working kneeling for hundreds of years with this idea. "There is no need to speak to women on the subject," said a brilliant young *chujén* here the other day, "if men would only cease to wish for it women would cease binding fast enough."

ITEMS.

The Taotai Lai took over the seals of office here on the 3rd, and once more business, arrested for a while, takes its usual course. Mr. Mayers left us yesterday morning and we trust will get down safely, as the water was falling. There is no news yet of his successor.

12th October.

## ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VISITORS.

We have had several visitors to our port of late. The Secretary of Legation from Peking and the *Times* correspondent were here *en route* for the gorges. They only got eight miles up river and had to return owing to rain and flood. A Japanese Postmaster left for Chungking a week ago. While he was here the three Japanese residents at Shasi came up. In this part of the world Japanese visitors are becoming more frequent. Mr. Smithers, American Consul for Chungking, is still here but talks of leaving shortly. The river is falling steadily and boats of all description are arriving and departing. Several missionaries have arrived from the west. We hear an American Bishop is coming up this way to visit the missions in Szechuan. From now onwards to end of Spring we expect a constant coming and going of visitors.

BUILDING.

Dr. Collins of the American Episcopal Mission left for Hankow some days ago on official business. Having bought a house in the city at present inhabited by an official, this official refuses to remove and claims the house as government property. The case has been referred to Peking. It is on this account Mr. Collins has gone to Hankow. It was reported from Hankow that possibly he may have to go to Peking. The house of the Episcopal Mission is nearing completion, and will be quite a nice building when finished. The Swedish missionaries are now inhabiting their new house at the North Gate. They are the first foreigners who have lived in that part of the city. The Imperial Customs are building a large opium godown.

WEATHER AND HARVEST.

The weather does not look settled yet. We had some fine days of bright sunshine and our hopes were that good weather had came at last. But again the sky is overcast and to-day has been wet. The country people will be sore in need this winter—cotton, sesamum, sweet potatoes, are mostly failures. Rice is still high in price—selling at 6,600 cash per *tou*. This is 2,000 cash per *tou* dearer than last year. It will be a problem for the authorities to solve how to relieve the destitute population.

OPIUM.

A proclamation has been issued from Wuchang couched in very stringent language ordering the closing of all opium dens, as they are only the resort of evil-doers and hatchers of plots against the government. On making enquiries no dens have been closed yet and I am told a little cash paid to the official will suffice to keep them open. This is how government proclamations are treated throughout the Empire.

A GUNPOWDER FACTORY

has been at work for some days not 200 yards from the British Consulate and at a less distance from other residents' houses

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The front of the mud-house is adorned with two large red flags, and a notice is posted up on the walls forbidding people to go near with lights. It will be a wonder while the powder is being prepared if some explosion does not happen, as John Chinaman cannot do without his smoke, even though gunpowder be in the vicinity.

REPORTS

brought down from Szechuan by missionaries are much the same as here: rain in abundance, failure of crops, dearness of rice. From appearances in our district the orange crop will be fair if sunny weather prevail. Persimmons and lemons are now in the market, lemons at 6 cash and persimmons at 5 cash each,

15th October.

## ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

In lieu of news, your correspondent would beg leave to say a few words about the hospital just erected at this place. It will cost when complete something over two thousand dollars in gold, nearly one half of which sum went to purchase the site upon which it was deemed best to build it. It consists of a row of rooms built in good native style on the north side of our street, and consequently facing south. In this row, beginning with the east, is the gate-house, a sufficiently imposing gate-way, the waiting-room which is made more roomy by running a gable a few feet back into the court, the consulting room, and the dispensing room. Running northward, at right angles with this row and joined to the consulting and dispensing rooms by a small wash-room, is a small two-storey structure of neat design which contains downstairs a well-lighted operating room, and upstairs a convenient room for storing spare medicines where they will be measurably free from the deteriorating effects of the damp. Several of the native buildings in the original place have been fitted up for wards and assistants' rooms. There is also a back court which will accommodate new wards when it is found necessary to build them. Altogether, we have as neat and convenient a hospital as any in the province. The buildings were erected by our physician, Dr. Chas. F. Johnson.

NATIVE APPRECIATION.

The old dispensary buildings are temporarily occupied by the women's dispensary under the care of our lady physician, Dr. Anna Larson. Last year no fewer than 14,000 patients were treated at the combined dispensaries. These figures will be far surpassed this year, for 15,000 patients have been seen up to date. The physicians have repeated calls not only to patients in the city but to distant cases, often in the most influential families in the locality. Two of these men living more than ninety *li* south-west of the city recently united in presenting a gorgeous tablet *(pien)* which now glorifies the hospital gate. It was presented with the usual accompaniments of banging fire-crackers and profound bows and was followed by the inevitable feast to the donors. There is the usual eulogy in gilt letters wherein the bold statement is made that foreign medical science is superior to that of China; but, as one of the donors hastened to explain, this revolutionary sentiment is expressed in such lofty style that only a very learned man will be in any danger of catching its significance! A similar tablet was presented to Dr. Larson at the same time.

A PRECAUTION.

And while we are talking of things medical we may record an instance which we respectfully commend to the thoughtful attention of the doctors. Our physicians are wonderfully successful in the use of a remedy recently adopted for opium poisoning. The other day a man applied to the assistant for some of the antidote because he had had a quarrel with some members of his family and had made up his mind to commit suicide!

RELATIONS WITH THE GENTRY.

Three gentlemen of the community attended a very enjoyable feast given by the gentry of the south suburb where we live, on the 17th of the present month (8th). We have from the beginning deliberately tried to identify ourselves with our neighbours by contributing to local improvements and charities. It often presses rather heavily on slender incomes but the result is that we do not have to contend with a hostile gentry because we are recognised on all hands as being members of that influential body ourselves. It is a position often leading to some embarrassment and it remains to be seen how it will stand the pressure of actual emergency, but meanwhile it is a connection of great helpfulness to our work.

THE WEATHER

We are having threatening weather and light rains after a somewhat prolonged season without rain.

30th September.

## FORMOSA.

(FROM AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SPECIAL JUDICIAL COMMISSION

instituted to try all prisoners charged with participating in the late Hoonim outbreak, and which has been in session for the past eight weeks at Changhua, concluded its labours on the 30th inst. There were altogether 421 persons arrested. Of these, however, only 72 were detained by the Public Prosecutor for further proceedings, and eventually of these only 58 were brought to trial, the remainder being released at once. Of these 58 but 14 were convicted and sentenced respectively as follows: 2 to death, 3 to imprisonment for life, 4 for eleven years, 1 for ten years, 2 for nine years, 1 for five years, and one for three years. As at present advised, this is supposed to include all the punishments it is proposed to mete out for the Hoonim-Taulak *émeute*.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

With reference to the present condition of affairs, there can be no doubt that the line of demarcation between those who are what may be called professional brigands, or rebels, and the people whom the former have forced to join them, either by their threats or other violent measures, is daily becoming more apparent. The Japanese have not been slow to take advantage of this favourable condition and are giving every encouragement to the lawfully-disposed to come back to their homes, and resume their formal peaceful avocations. It is stated that several villages have thus become re-populated, and that the inhabitants have combined amongst themselves to offer their former rebellious comrades strenuous resistance, refusing to afford them supplies or any help whatever. As a result of this the main band of robbers has been broken up into small groups, or sections, and we hear that they are suffering considerably from the lack of provisions which the villagers on the plain-lands decline to give them.

SUPPRESSION OF BRIGANDAGE.

From time to time as the calls of hunger become more pressing they make raids on the hamlets nearest to the hills where the robbers' strongholds are situated, and besides seizing what money or provisions they can get hold of, have taken to the old brigand device of carrying off one or two wealthy individuals whom they retain until ransomed by their friends. This latter, while it has intensified the terror of the people has simultaneously set up and increased the bitterest feeling, and at present the greatest antagonism exists between these and their *ci-devant* associates. These villages are making constant applications to the government to have resident gendarmes and policemen stationed in their various hamlets. Many native volunteers also have come forward and are pressing the military either to allow them to enlist in the regular army or help them to form corps to be drilled and commanded by Japanese officers temporarily "seconded" for that purpose. I have not heard whether the authorities are going to accept either or any of these proposals, but there is one thing certain, and that is that a much more friendly state of feeling now exists between Chinese and the conquerors, and that there would seem to be no likelihood of any further mistake being made between the innocent and the guilty on the part of the Japanese soldiery in as far as the plain-land habitations, at any rate, are concerned. The Chief of the Formosa Home Department who had been sent on special mission from Taipeh to Hoonim to see after the distribution of the Relief Fund granted by the Imperial Bounty and Government, has returned, reporting that most of the refugees have come back to their homes, and very gladly accepted the benevolent and substantial overtures with which they were met, and altogether it is hoped that in a comparatively short time matters will have assumed such a condition as may permit of life, in these regions, once more resuming that harmony which is no less essential for social than commercial prosperity.

19th October.

## NGANLUFU—HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE INUNDATION.

Our flood waters are now rapidly subsiding, and leaving the country looking much like a plain of innumerable rivulets and mud patches. The ordinary roads are still impassable in the north and west districts, and boats are the only mode of conveyance from our city to the country villages in those parts.

I heard the other day, that at one of the small towns up river and north from here, much damage had been done by the floods. Many houses were destroyed, and a whole street almost washed away, and now there is much suffering as the consequence.

A CURRENCY REFORM.

A week ago a proclamation which had been sent from Wuchang was issued in the city. The information given was to the effect that silver dollars and smaller coins were now to be put in circulation in this city, and also that a dollar will be of a fixed value, *i.e.*, one thousand cash, as the money is now issued by order of the Viceroy, and not any private bank or individual. If however, a change in the value of silver should take place, the people would be duly informed and the value of the dollar fixed accordingly.

The public are duly warned against spurious coins, and if any one should happen to have any dollars which he suspects as being bad, he may take them to the government office which is to be opened, on the street, and on payment of two cash for each coin, they will be tested and stamped.

All faithful sons of China are called upon to help the officials by using the new currency as it is a much safer system than the cash bills and very much more convenient than the copper cash. May the people follow such advice and we too shall be glad to go with them in this matter.

19th October.

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## NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE GREAT SWORD SOCIETY

seems to be entirely suppressed. The soldiers from the south have all gone back home. During the summer this society was the source of much distress in the north-western part of Kiangsu and the adjacent parts of Honan and Shantung. The property of the Roman Catholics was looted and burned in two places in this province. Full restitution has now been made. Actual engagements between the soldiers and members of the society were few. At best it could only be called a skirmish. On one occasion 34 prisoners were taken and 34 graves were made for them the next day.

THE EXECUTIONS

in connection with the society would probably only amount to several hundred. So we were surprised to learn that since China New Year there had been 800 executions this year. This certainly seems a large number for a prefecture with eight districts, or counties. It is about 60 by 100 miles in area. It would be interesting, if one could do so, to find out the proportion of the crimes due directly to opium. This is the finest opium district in this or the adjoining provinces.

A MURDER.

While speaking of trials and executions, a case of peculiar interest to the foreigners is on hand now. Some time since a little girl was missing for a few days, and afterwards was found brutally murdered. No one knew the cause or the perpetrators. Some idle tongue naturally suggested the foreigners. So one of our old Christians said the other day: "God has been with you. The child's murderer is found." The murderer and his wife had taken the child of a neighbour and sold it to a boatman. The boatman suspected foul play and sent the child back. The child was large enough to tell on them so they put it out of the way. The kidnapper has been beaten in an unusually severe manner, hoping thereby to kill him. He still lives for further examinations!

WEATHER

that some one else has endured or enjoyed is not of much interest after it is over; but I cannot refrain from trying to arouse the sympathy of your readers for travellers on the canal and on wheelbarrows, in the country, by telling you of the 14 successive days of rain we have just had.

14th October.

## NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER.

When I last wrote we were expecting the passage over the island of another typhoon, or at least of its outer edge. The observatory prophets warned us to look for a big blow, and we prepared for this on Sunday, but the hours sped by and the storm came not. A few moderate gusts of wind and two or three very light showers were all we saw of the expected visitant. Monday dawned fair and bright and considerably cooler, and this weather has continued more or less through the week. The monsoon may now be said to have changed, although it still, to use brokers' phraseology, rules hot with tendency to rise.

AMUSEMENTS

have been scarce of late and during the week the only item of much interest was a ballad concert at the Peak Hotel on the night of the 15th inst. There was a large attendance, the dining room (where it was held) and the verandah in front being crowded to their utmost capacity. The vocalists were all amateurs and many of the items of the varied programme were encored. The concert was in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society, which will, it may be hoped, receive a substantial donation as the result of the performance. The last Gymkhana of the season, which was held on Saturday afternoon last, proved a very successful meeting. The opening cricket match of the season, First XII against the Second XXIV is being played to-day, on the Cricket Ground, which is in excellent order. The Victoria Regatta is fixed for the 10th and 11th of December next. Five new four-oared boats, recently built by the Dock Company, have been delivered at the Recreation Clubhouse.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

The Volunteers after all went into Camp on Saturday last, and a right good time they appear to be having. I am pleased to observe that the men of both Corps seem this year to have grasped the fact that the Camp was instituted more for their instruction than their pleasure. A great deal of good honest work is being done this season, and it is a matter for hearty congratulation that the drills are so well attended. The Field Battery in numbers is now (including signallers) well over one hundred, and I should imagine that at no time of its existance has it ever been so smart and effective. *Nulli secundus in Oriente.* But whilst the Battery has been so largely and quickly adding to its numbers, it would appear that the Maxims have been equally quickly, if not largely, losing men from their ranks. There is something rotten in the state of Denmark, and it is a very great pity that this corps should be allowed to run down the hill so rapidly. During the early days of the Camp some excitement was caused by one of the Gunners in the Battery being bitten in the foot by a bamboo snake; the sufferer was promptly attended to, and I am glad to say has now completely recovered. Two more snakes of the same poisonous species and a large centipede caught in a corporal's great-coat were subsequently killed and added to the Corps Museum.] To-day (Saturday) I understand is to be a great day. A large number of the lady friends of the Volunteers have been invited over to witness gun-practice with the 7-pounders and machine guns. H.E. the General and Staff will, I believe, be present at the firing and also inspect the Camp. This is to be followed by a big dinner *sub Jove* to which not less than 126 volunteers will sit down. After dinner a grand "sing-song" is to be held. The Camp arrangements this season are all that could be desired, and it only remains for me to wish the Corps every success and as pleasant and profitable a camp next year.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The local branch of the Navy League will hold its first annual meeting in the City Hall on the 21st inst. The brief report, which has just been published, shows that there are 86 members and 22 associates on the books, and the Branch, after remitting $275.37 to London, subscribing $50 to the *Edgar* Relief Fund, $46.85 to the Trafalgar Day Celebration Fund, and paying expenses, had a credit balance of $312.69. The energetic hon. secretary (Mr. E. W. Mitchell) collects much valuable information as to the Navy, maintains a register of its movements, and endeavours to keep the League in thorough touch with the officers of the Navy.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION.

Although building operations in this colony are painfully slow, and one sometimes marvels when watching the Chinese workmen how anything ever gets completed, yet in process of time the barren ground does get covered with houses, and areas which once were under the sea become busy streets. This is what is taking place on the new Praya reclamation. The new Club, almost finished externally, rises in a quite stately pile on the new Bund between the sea and the Cricket Ground. Next to that a new hong for the Telegraph Companies is about to be erected, the foundations being in course of construction. East of this and next to Murray Wharf is Butterfield and Swire's new hong, which will soon begin to show up. On the 12th inst. the lot between the two last named was sold by public auction. The upset price was $67,416 ($7.50 per foot), and it was bought by the Hongkong Land Investment Company for $67,441. The purchasers intend, I understand, to erect a block of offices on the site. West of these lots lie two sites on which it is proposed to erect the new Government Offices. The lots in front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will, I believe, lie fallow at present, but the rest of the ground is being utilised, and a new temporary one-storied building is nearing completion for the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN MARINER.

Another well-known face has vanished, having gone over to the majority. Capt. Jas. Stewart, commander of the Chinese revenue cruiser *Kaipan*, died on board his vessel on the 19th instant just after anchoring in Mirs Bay. The funeral took place the following afternoon at Happy Valley, when there was a large attendance of his friends. Deceased who was upwards of sixty years of age, died of heart disease, very suddenly. He had been in the Chinese service some thirty years, of which the last eight were spent in the Maritime Customs employ. Capt. Stewart had a large fund of anecdote, and told many excellent stories of his varied experiences.

ANOTHER MURDER IN THE COLONY.

What seems beyond doubt to have been a case of homicide has been reported to the police. On the night of the 11th inst. two Indian constables while on patrol at Kowloon came across the body of a Chinaman lying on the road face downwards. It was at a lonely spot not far from the cutting leading to Motowai. They reported the matter to the Yaumati Police Station, and the body was removed to the Government Mortuary. There was a severe wound on the back of the head, evidently caused by a heavy blow from a sharp instrument. It is probable that the victim was stealthily stalked by the murderer, who felled him with one crushing blow on the head from behind. The man fell forwards with such force as to smash his nose against the ground and bruise his eyes. When discovered he had not been long dead. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the case.

STRIKE OF 'RICSHA COOLIES.

In consequence of a new regulation made by the Capt.-Supt. of Police for the better control of the jinricsha traffic, the 'ricsha coolies have all gone out on strike to-day. The streets are being patrolled, in consequence, by bodies of armed police, who go in posses of seven. The main idea of this arrangement is, I believe, to prevent intimidation, as it is the practice of any one body of Chinese out on strike, to endeavour to enlarge the area of the strike, and this is often done by sheer intimidation.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The British cruiser *Rainbow* left here early on Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., for Labuan, there to meet H.E. Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and High Commissioner to Borneo, to convey him to Sandakan and subsequently back to Singapore. The French cruiser *Alger* arrived on the same day from Foochow, and is, I believe, going into dock here. The Portuguese gunboat *Dio* left here for Macao on the 13th instant. The twelve survivors of the ill-fated German gunboat *Iltis* left here for Europe in the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich* on the 14th inst. The British cruiser *Pique* arrived here from Tamsui on the 14th inst.

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RETURN OF GOVERNOR DA COSTA TO MACAO.

The return of Governor Horta e Costa to Macao was the occasion of much rejoicing and no little festivity in that Colony. On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the Portuguese gunboat *Dão*, having His Excellency and Senhora e Costa on board, arrived at Macao or rather anchored six miles out from it, and one of the Government launches was sent to bring them in. His Excellency received an enthusiastic welcome on landing, and in the evening there were tasteful illuminations along the Praia Grande. A ball in honour of the Governor was given at the Club União, which was very largely attended, and dancing was kept up with spirit until 4 a.m. on the 14th inst. The popularity of Senhor Horta e Costa is undoubted, and the opposition camp is of the smallest dimensions. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will be able to do something for the port during the remaining two years of his term of office. I hear that he has a programme of improvements, and intends to carry it out.

THE ALBUMEN FACTORY AT HOIHOW.

It seems that the owners of the albumen factory at Hoihow, which was looted recently under riotous circumstances by a native mob, had for some time previously discontinued the manufacture of albumen, and the proprietors had devoted their energies to the purchase of goat-skins for the supply of kid glove factories in France. This was a sensible step, and likely to lead to the creation of a considerable trade.

PROGRESS AT HOIHOW.

There is perhaps no port in China where the monotony is more unrelieved and deadly than at Hoihow. The foreign community is not only exceedingly limited, but its members have for the most part to live in Chinese houses. But even ■ Hoihow the wave of progress appears to be slowly rippling up. Boundaries have at last been set up for a new British Consulate near to and west of the site on which the Roman Catholic monastery was erected in 1895. A report is current, too, that a Custom House is shortly to be built. The Customs officials are making arrangements to take over the post office.

CRICKET IN SWATOW.

On the 10th instant, in consequence of the arrival, by the steamer *Namoa*, of a team of cricketers belonging to the Royal Artillery, Swatow made general holiday, and a match was played in the grounds of "Restalrig." The gunners were not in the best form, a rough passage from Amoy following on generous hospitalities at that port, having rendered them a bit limp, and this no doubt accounts for the licking they received at the hands of the Swatow team. At all events they were not able to negotiate the Swatow bowling, and were all out for 29 in the first innings. The Swatow eleven then went to the wicket and managed to compile 51, of which Mr. Fulford contributed a well-played 21.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The arrival in Manila on the 2nd inst. of the Spanish steamer *Catalina* with 937 troops on board, and of the steamer *Montserrat* with another battalion, making some 1,500 in all, served to restore confidence in the minds of residents in that port, but the rebellion is not ended as a consequence of this display of force. The troops were received with great display of enthusiasm, much as though they were victors from a campaign instead of raw soldiers on their way to quell a rising. Meanwhile fighting is going on in Cavite, and much bombardment of rebel villages. On the 5th inst. a severe engagement took place near Binacayan, where the Government powder magazine is established, and the Spanish troops deemed it prudent to withdraw and await reinforcements. The rebels hold 19 out of 22 villages in Cavite, and it is felt that if the insurrection is to be suppressed further large reinforcements will be necessary. So far the native troops have remained loyal, but if they revolted the Spanish domination would come to a speedy end. A further contingent of some 1,200 troops arrived at Manila on the 13th instant and the General in command now has over 3,000 European troops with which to take the field, but he is not in any great hurry apparently, being rather disposed to await the expected further reinforcements.

Hongkong, 17th October.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE IS A LULL

in the aspect of political affairs in the North. Li, after a fourteen days' stay here, went up to Peking last Saturday. Almost his whole time was spent at the Anhui Club *yamên* in interviewing and receiving. He still pursues the Socratic method, although he now diversifies its monotony by volunteering some of his recent experiences. Presumably he compliments all the various nationals by references to what he saw in their respective countries, but in any case he confessed that

IN ENGLAND

he was greatly impressed with the beautifully clear bell-like voice of Her Majesty the Queen; the simple grandeur of the Forth Bridge, and the marvellous skill of Mr. Brock the Crystal Palace pyrotechnist. *On dit* that of the £5,000 the Bank spent over their dinner, £3,000 went in flame and smoke. At any rate the old gentleman was very proud to be told that it was the very finest display ever given in England or anywhere else. He told some of us that he urged Mr. Brock to exploit Peking; and assured him that he would find both reputation and money there. The other things he has dilated on to his British callers were the Fleet, Lord Salisbury's fine presence, and the behaviour of our crowds; the sail down the Thames and through the docks also profoundly impressed him. All the Viceroy's foreign callers observe a marked change in his manner of address. He has lost much of his old brusqueness, and is much more gentle and considerate. One need not speculate on the occult origin of this, for just as likely as not it is due to advancing age. The old gentleman constantly uses a walking-stick of General Grant's, considerately presented to him by Col. Grant in New York.

MR. LO FENG-LO

has been the recipient of an unusual honour at the hands of the British Government. He was invested by the Viceroy of Canada (instructed by cable) with the Knighthood of the new Victorian Order. So much of the success of the whole mission is due to Mr. Lo's fine tact, ability, and capacity for work, that his many friends here heartily rejoice at the distinction—none the less valuable, from the fact that H.B.M.'s Government is usually very chary in bestowing its honours on aliens.

THE NEW RUSSIAN SCHOOL

seems to have taken on. The examination for entry is to be held on the 25th instant at the Naval School in the East Arsenal. The authorities are said to have received nearly five hundred applications, but this is of course no guarantee that so many will appear. Chinese is the sole subject of the examination, and is indeed the only possible one. It is proposed to start with forty or fifty men and to weed them down to the required thirty.

SPORT.

The tennis champion tournament is on, but is exciting less general interest than usual. The ladies last week furnished a handicap singles tournament for a prize kindly given by Mr. H. B. Bristow. It fell to Mrs. de Linde from scratch, she vanquished her sister Miss McLeish in the last match by 6-1, 7-5. The last tournament of the season will be a mixed doubles handicap for a prize generously presented by Mr. James Wilson.

THE RIVER

is improving and this week has witnessed both tow boats and lighters galore at the Bund.

21st October.

## THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LI HUNG-CHANG'S VISIT.

America has extended a most cordial welcome the past ten days to the Chinese statesman, Li Hung-chang, although regretting sincerely that he could not find it possible to stay in this country longer and get a more comprehensive idea of its institutions, customs, and people. As this is written Earl Li is at Niagara Falls, one of the greatest natural wonders of the country, *en route* for Vancouver, where he will embark on the *Empress of China* on his voyage home. Making so short a stay he has had time to see only a very few of the points of interest that the eastern part of the country has to offer, and has entirely neglected the middle and western sections. The programme which I outlined in a previous letter, which was to govern his movements while in America, has been as closely adhered to as the weather and Earl Li's momentary wishes would permit. Accustomed to the ordinary public official's fearfulness of offending some one who may be later useful to him by failing to carry out his part in any reception or celebration, the American finds amusing Earl Li's habit of doing just what pleases himself with little regard to the consternation or disappointment that he may cause others. It is an illustration of the monarchical spirit in contrast to the democratic custom. Another thing that the people of this country find curious is the invariable inquiry of Earl Li as to the age and salary of the man with whom he happens to be talking for the moment, matters which here are seldom spoken of.

TWO PRESIDENTS.

The traveller's sincere admiration for General Grant was shown in many ways. He visited the tomb of Grant just outside of New York city, insisted on seeing Grant's picture at Washington, expressed surprise that in the capital city there was not a statue of Grant, and called on Grant's widow, the only call which he made on a private citizen during his stay in America. Li was received on the morning following his arrival from England by President Cleveland and several members of his Cabinet at the residence of the ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney in this city. The ceremony was short and as informal as it could possibly be made. The Ambassador presented his letter of credentials from the Emperor of China, which also contained the assurance of his Majesty's most friendly feeling toward the United States.

A SANGUINE FORECAST.

I append the summary of a news despatch received in this country from Shanghai by the Associated Press and transmitted to the newspapers, as giving the American idea of the object and probable result of Earl Li's visit to this and European countries.

It is as follows: "Shanghai, 4th September—There are reports in circulation here among people of the highest authority which, if correct, show that the travels of Li Hung-chang in Europe are likely to have in the immediate future a most important effect upon the policy of the Chinese government and that the interior of the Chinese empire will shortly be thrown open to free trade. When the great Chinese statesman was

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in England an official attached to his staff said that the main object of the Viceroy's tour was to sound the European governments regarding an increase in the Customs tariff of China. He added that it was understood that Russia, Germany, and France were favourable to the increase but that the Marquis of Salisbury wanted time to consider the matter and that he had brought forward several important counter-propositions. It was also pointed out at the time that the Anglo-Chinese treaty expires in two years and that consequently it was in Great Britain's interest to make the best possible terms now and not to wait until the treaty expired. It was further hinted that upon China's acceptance or refusal of the suggestions of the British premier depended the action of British financiers who had been approached on the subject of a Chinese loan of considerable magnitude. What the proposals of Lord Salisbury were is a question probably known to but few people. On the other hand it is asserted here by people who are in a position to provide accurate information regarding the policy of the Chinese government that the latter is inclined to concede the conditions set forth by Lord Salisbury and that, as a preliminary agreement, there will be an increase in the tariff, all transit dues in the interior of China will be abolished and that, later on, free trade will be established throughout the Chinese empire. The preliminary increase in the tariff is looked upon as being necessary as the loan referred to must be secured in some manner and the Customs' dues are regarded as being the best security possible under the circumstances. It is also intimated that if Great Britain advances the money required by China the latter, as a sort of bonus, will place orders for a number of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats of various descriptions in British shipyards and, further, British officers may be detailed to reorganise the Chinese army. It was at first proposed to entrust this task to German officers, but it is believed that Li Hung-chang, while in Germany, was not successful in driving the bargain which he contemplated. Of course this is a decidedly English view of the case and may be modified by future events, for a great deal depends yet upon the action of Li Hung-chang when he returns to China and the nature of the report which he will furnish for the decision of the Emperor. Finally, it is understood that the Chinese government has practically decided to take steps at an early date to make a considerable extension in the railroads of the empire and a foreign railway board, organised on the basis of the foreign Customs commission, may be entrusted with this task. The Emperor of China is known to be favourably disposed toward the extension of the railway service of China and, with free trade, the abolishment of all transit dues and an improved system of railroads, the travels of Li Hung-chang may be the means of awakening China into new life and prosperity and open to the commerce of the world markets which have hitherto been uselessly closed."

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On this same subject Mr. Drew, the Viceroy's Customs adviser, gave out a formal statement to the Press at Washington yesterday in substance as follows :—

"The readiness always displayed by the United States in recognising tariff autonomy to all nations, and the comparatively small trade the United States enjoys with China rendered this portion of the Viceroy's mission to the United States easier than it had been in England, the English possessing nearly eighty per cent of the empire's trade. Instead, therefore, of trying to learn what concessions from the present treaty stipulations the United States would be willing to waive, the Viceroy's interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Carlisle, was rather to secure advice on the great question of financing, which is forced upon the Peking government by the Japanese war indemnity and projects of comprehensive internal developments. All the old treaties which opened China to commerce and still remain in force included a most favoured nation clause and prescribed a uniform import tariff of five per cent *ad valorem* on a specific list of articles of some length. Many of these articles have been cheapened, but the rates remaining unchanged, the source of revenue has diminished until it is no longer equal to the empire's needs. It is therefore proposed to increase the duty, which can only be done by new treaties, and England alone objects unless substantial concessions are made. The French are also insistent upon a reduction of the silk export tax and will probably have to be appeased in some way. The likin or internal tax upon goods entering inter-provinces, after paying the Imperial import tax, is also the subject of much dissatisfaction on the part of foreign countries because of its irregularities and discriminations. In making this tax uniform important reductions are contemplated, which will be gratifying to England as well as to all the treaty Powers who enjoy favoured nation treatment. Everything depends upon the result of the English negotiations which will be soon pressed in London and which may require the placing of certain large contracts in England to offset present advantages enjoyed by Englishmen. The Viceroy is studying the question in all its aspects and on his return to Peking the project is apt to assume definite shape."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

has advanced materially in the past ten days. The bolting Democrats who believe in a gold standard met in national convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 2nd of September and the next day nominated for President Senator Palmer of Illinois and for Vice-President General Buckner of Kentucky. Both are Old Guard veterans of the party, men to whom the Democracy has been wont to listen in the past. It is a ticket that will draw the full strength of the gold standard Democrats and consequently the most dangerous to Bryan of any that could be named, with the single exception that Cleveland at the head of the ticket would have polled more votes than will Palmer. President Cleveland consistently and unequivocally refused to consider a re-nomination for a third term, since Washington and Grant both set this precedent in the earlier history of the country, on the ground that it would be hurtful to the fixity of Democratic principles and institutions. There are now four tickets in the field as follows : McKinley and Hobart (Republican, gold standard) ; Bryan and Sewall (Democratic, free coinage of silver); Bryan and Watson (Populist, free coinage of silver); Palmer and Buckner (Democratic, gold standard.)

Vermont is the first state in the Union to vote for President, the election in that commonwealth coming on the 1st of September. McKinley received the largest majority ever given a presidential candidate in the whole history of Vermont. While this is significant as to the probable decision of the country on the general election day, 3rd of November, it has less weight from the fact that Vermont is one of the extreme eastern states and from its location would be strongly in favour of both the gold standard and a high protective tariff, ideas of which McKinley is the expression.

New York, 6th September.

THE U.S. AS A FOREIGN POWER.

The United States is intensely interested in the international history that is now making around Constantinople, but the attitude of this Government will under any possible circumstances save one be simply that of a watchful spectator, interfering with no weapon more serious than petition or resolution. That one possible circumstance is the disregard of reasonable protection to Americans and American interests or refusal to recognise just claims for damage inflicted, in which case the United States would as fearlessly use its force as it did against the Mediterranean pirates in the early years of this century. But even so this country would act independently, seeking no help or alliance with any European power and declining any such if proffered. Such policy is in line with President Washington's farewell address on retiring from his second term as chief magistrate of the country, a policy consistent with the Monroe doctrine, a document held only less sacred than the Declaration of Independence from England, and is what may be expected from the present Administration as is evidenced by its course in relation to Cuban affairs. While popular feeling and temper have more influence with the Government of this country than is the case with any other of the leading nations of the earth, and while this same popular feeling was but a short time ago aroused to such a pitch that hundreds of petitions were sent to Congress urging some action by this Government for the protection of the Armenians, the attitude of the Administration has come to be generally recognised as the safest and wisest course for the United States to pursue.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND AGAINST THE WORLD!

All this is pertinent to the recent discussion, started in England, of a possible alliance of England, the United States, and Italy to enforce some regard for the rudiments of civilisation upon the Sultan at Constantinople who takes advantage of the jealous political combinations of the European Powers to continue the work of Armenian massacre and pillage which was begun some eighteen months ago. The project of such an alliance was first broached in the *St. James's Gazette* and is credited with being the outcome of a suggestion from the Prince of Wales, who is much interested in the critical situation in which his country now finds itself. This disposition of the Prince to look to America for assistance is but the emphasis of the view of an eminent English statesman at the beginning of the Armenian atrocities, who remarked that while the project of an Anglo-American alliance against Turkey must be considered as chimerical, it nevertheless is true that there are but two nations in the world, the United States and Great Britain, that ever have risked blood and treasure in defence of an altruistic sentiment. He alluded to the civil war in this country and to the emancipation of slaves in all the British possessions and to the millions of money and hundreds of lives that Britain has given for the suppression of the African slave trade. Some of the British journals argue for an Anglo-American alliance upon the false ground of American dislike for Russia. Never was assumption more false. In the time of this nation's great trial Russia alone among the European Powers was actively friendly. The British governing class was as actively unfriendly. But while the American people cherish no hostility towards Great Britain, the feeling of friendship towards Russia is warm throughout the United States.

LIVELY INTEREST IN THE SITUATION.

Meanwhile, let me say at risk of repetition, that the people of the United States are eagerly interested in the progress of the negotiations which shall restore order in Turkey even at any cost. Should Britain or any other Power interfere against Turkey the United States will approve. The people may be trusted to welcome Armenian immigrants and to insure to them the full blessings of freedom. Or,

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should the Armenians prefer to stay in their own lands, American generosity may be trusted to help them with money and other means of rehabilitation from the poverty that Turkish misrule has brought upon them. Having made the future position of the United States clear let me append an editorial from the *New York Post* as an exceedingly fair and comprehensive statement of the general opinion which this country holds in this European crisis. It reads: "It is safe to say that nothing so deplorable has occurred in modern Europe as the persistent refusal of the Powers to interfere with the Turks. The massacres in Bulgaria in 1877 were really a trifle compared with the Turks' performances of late in Armenia and Asia Minor, but Russia then flew to arms at once. Her deliberate opposition to any interference now is probably due to the fact that the Armenians are not, like the Bulgarians and Servians, members of the Greek Church—religion being to the Russians the most powerful bond of brotherhood—and to the fact that interference would probably immediately call for an answer to the question who is to have Constantinople. She was ready to decide this in 1877, but the English Conservatives, then in power, would not let her and actually made preparations to go to war in defence of the Turks. The English Ambassador at Constantinople at that time wrote home, and his despatches were published, that even if 30,000 Bulgarians were massacred what difference did it make to England as long as her influence and prestige were not impaired? At Berlin Disraeli and Lord Salisbury, by way of atoning for all this—that is, for their readiness to meet Russia and all Europe in defence of the Turk—exacted pledges of reform from him which Lord Salisbury now acknowledges to be sham or ineffective. There was no hesitation then in taking the field against

A WORLD IN ARMS.

"To-day the Conservative organs are thundering against Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals for trying to rouse British sympathy for the Turks' unfortunate victims, and asking them whether they are prepared for a European war. The great stain upon modern British policy is having once fought and once prepared to fight in defence of the Turk and having grown more peaceful as he grew more ferocious and indefensible. This is the second time the Conservatives, who used to denounce Gladstone so fiercely for his peaceableness and tameness, have fought or been ready to fight in defence of the greatest monster the world has produced since Tamerlane, and they are now shrinking from one of the most justifiable wars that have been undertaken since gunpowder was invented. There can be little doubt that a desire to pay England off for her huge blunder in 1877 and for her retention of Egypt is at the bottom of what is deplorable in the present crisis. England interfered in Egypt for much the same reason for which she is now asked to interfere in Turkey—that is, to quell disorders, protect life and property, and restore public credit. She sought to get France to act with her but France hung back and she did the work alone and it was well done and the results have been beneficent. But she has converted mere interference into permanent occupation, no doubt for the immense benefit of Egypt, but the other Powers have looked on with jealous eyes, and construed the occupation as a breach of faith and an illustration of what is considered her tendency to 'grab.' This accounts in part for the unwillingness to co-operate with her now in any similar enterprise. There is, of course, combined with it great envy of her colonial success and a desire to see her somehow checked and humiliated. All the Powers have within twenty-five years taken to colonising, but they have all failed except England and the result does not inspire good temper. She succeeds because she has plenty of men who know how to govern themselves and manage their own affairs. The others fail because they cannot conceive of colonies without plenty of officialism and red tape, and, in the case of the French, because they have really no population which wants to go abroad. So that on the whole she is a much hated rival and a chance to snub or humiliate her is not to be let slip. This is small comfort for the poor Turkish Christians, but it is the old story of the weeping of the Greeks while the chiefs quarrel."

CONSULAR REPORTS.

In the September number of United States consular reports, which is just from the hands of the printer, Consul John Fowler at Ningpo has an exhaustive article on the new treaty port of Hangchow, its importance as offering an opportunity hitherto unequalled for the extension of American trade with China, and urges his countrymen to take advantage of the conditions while yet there is time. He also remonstrates against the practice on the part of American companies of placing their interests in China in the hands of British agents, and seeks to persuade them to entrust their business to Americans resident in China or to send out representatives. Consul-General Jernigan, under date of the 24th of July, writes a report on a subject that promises at no distant time to be brought up for the serious consideration of this government. It is regarding the cotton manufacture at Shanghai, and calls attention to the great difference in wages paid the mill operatives in China and in this country. It presages the necessity, when the cotton manufacture in China shall have been developed to the extent that the product becomes a competitor in the markets of this country, of a marked increase in the customs duties in that item. That it will be put into effect there is practically no doubt, for the immense capital invested in this country in the growing and manufacture of cotton will have sufficient influence with the government to get what it asks. But Mr. Jernigan goes further and considers the threatened competition between

ASIATIC AND AMERICAN LABOUR

in other lines of manufacture. His remarks are certainly an expression of the opinion in this country and as they are brief, I will repeat them; "The cotton mills now in operation at Shanghai employ about five thousand labourers at a maximum average wage per day of about 20 cents in silver. The food of these labourers consists of rice, cabbage, fish occasionally, and sometimes Chinese pork two or three times a month, the cost of the entire food supply not exceeding $2 (Mexican) per month. The wages and food appear satisfactory to the labourers and there has been no complaint by them either on account of wages or food. There are four large cotton mills now being built and these will employ five thousand labourers more, the number employed by the four cotton mills now being operated. There will be then 10,000 labourers employed in the cotton mills at Shanghai at the cheap rate of about 10 cents in gold per day and it is represented to me that, under the guidance of European supervision and by the aid of modern machinery, the manipulation of the cotton is as skilful in the cotton mills at Shanghai as in the cotton mills of any country. The American labourer cannot live on the wages paid to a Chinese labourer and he would not and ought not to be contented with the food that a Chinese labourer eats with satisfaction. Such wages and such food would depreciate the manhood and the courage which have ever been the safeguard of our free institutions, and the absence of which is so painfully evident around me in the bearing and character of labourers who receive their wages in money of such little value and subsist on food of as little sustenance."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

continues with vigour unabated on any side. The cause of the Democratic candidate, William J. Bryan, is hurt by internal dissensions in the party and parties supporting him, but he is making heroic personal efforts to win, being now *en route* on his second trip through the East, speaking to big audiences several times a day. McKinley, the Republican candidate, stays at his Ohio home and receives and addresses many visiting delegations of enthusiastic followers of Protection and the gold standard. Reports from the middle West, where hinges the decision of the country, continue to be contradictory, both sides claiming a prospective majority, but the Republicans seem to have a greater air of confidence in their figures than do the Democrats. The State elections which usually in presidential campaigns have been regarded as indices of the coming result in the national contest have passed by with less attention this year. Vermont and Maine gave the largest Republican majorities in their histories, but that result had been discounted in advance, they being part of New England, the stronghold of the gold sentiment. There is necessary some test vote in a doubtful State and none can be forthcoming until the 3rd of November, the general election day, comes round. Meanwhile business conditions are deplorable. There is no confidence to support new enterprises, credit is impaired and nearly destroyed and the country is in a state of suspended animation pending the result in November.

E. D. SHAW.

New York, 21st September.

## Peking Gazettes.

### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

*Specially translated for the North-China Herald.*

21st August.

THE NEW COPPER CASH OF KIANGSU.

Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang provinces, states that in his opinion the copper cash struck by the foreign machinery in the Canton Mint, of a uniform weight of eight *fén* or eight-tenths of a *candarin*, is too heavy and apt to tempt counterfeiters to melt down this money and coin lighter cash which can easily pass muster in the markets. To remedy this memorialist when sending a lot of copper and spelter to Canton to be made into cash by the foreign machinery there, sought to consult with the Board of Revenue and get its sanction to authorise the lessening of the Canton weight to seven *fén* or one-tenth of a *candarin* less which could pass current easily in the Liang-Kiang provinces. To this the said Board replied that in view of the fact that the Kuangtung authorities make their cash eight *fén* in weight and recently Chang Chih-tung had been making cash in Hupeh province six *fén* in weight owing to the dearness of copper and spelter in the foreign markets, and now that memorialist wishes to make his cash seven *fén* in weight, the confusion would be too great and the confidence of the traders and common people would be lost, on whose behalf the present cash are being struck to relieve their wants, etc. As memorialist acknowledges the maxim laid down by the said Board that cash is struck for circulation in the markets to remove the present tension and to relieve the masses,

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he also thinks that the weight recommended by him would be the best way to relieve such tension. For, by making the seven *fên* weight the minimum, counterfeiters would not find it profitable to melt the new money down, as they could not then make their cash of such a weight as to pass current with the people and at the same time benefit themselves. The great point is to have cash of a specific weight to pass as legal tender and yet be of such a weight as to be unprofitable to people who should desire to melt it down. This, memorialist thinks, can be gained by adopting the seven *fên* weight, not only on the above grounds but also on motives of economy owing to the high prices ruling in the markets for copper and spelter, which must at present be obtained from abroad. Any greater weight would tempt counterfeiters, as has been and is now the case with the Canton-made cash, which in spite of the great quantities turned out yearly yet keeps growing less and less in quantity, whereas cash of lesser weight does not obtain the confidence of the public throughout the whole empire. Hence memorialist would beg to persist in coining his new cash in Canton at the seven *fên* weight as a standard which he would also recommend to be done by the other provincial authorities. Although strict watch is kept for counterfeiters, who when captured are sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law, yet they keep continually cropping up to the detriment of the general trade in the interior.—*Rescript*: —*Let the Board of Revenue report thereon.*

22nd August.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) Chêng En-chan is appointed Censor of the Hukuang Circuit.

(2) Appointing a number of officials to the metropolitan and provincial administrations.

COURT CIRCULAR.

His Majesty will proceed to-morrow morning to the Imperial Ancestral Tablets and to the temple of Imperial Longevity to pay obeisance, after which the Court will return to the Lake Palaces.

No papers of interest.

23rd August.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) The Court of Sacrificial Worship reports that the 9th of September will be the anniversary of the birthday of the God of Literature; let Hsü Ch'eng-yao sacrifice at the rear altars of the said god, and P'u Ching at the principal altars on that day.

(2) The same Court reports that the 11th proximo will be the birthday anniversary of the Sage and First Teacher Confucius (K'ung Fu-tze). Let Jung Lu, President of the Board of War, sacrifice at the principal altar on that day in our stead, and let two officers of the Hanlin Academy sacrifice at the minor altars in each side court.

(3) On the same day let Chang K'uan sacrifice at the altars of the temple for the propagation of the Sacred Religion (*i.e.* Confucianism).

(4) The 12th proximo being the day set apart for the autumnal sacrifices before the dynastic altars, we will go ourselves personally to the said shrine to perform sacrificial worship on that day.

(5) Prince Tsai Hsün is hereby commanded to sacrifice in our stead at the temple of Kuanti on the 18th of September next; Ch'ing Fu will sacrifice at the rear altars.

(6) The 22nd of September next being the commencement of the autumnal season, the Prince of Chêng is hereby commanded to sacrifice at the altar of the Moon on that day and K'un Hsin is commanded to sacrifice at the minor altars.

(7) Li Shan is commanded to sacrifice at the temple of the Dragon god of Lake K'unming on the 24th proximo, and

(8) Ch'i Hsin is commanded to sacrifice at the Hui Chi temple of the Dragon god of the river on the same day.

24th August.

THE TROOPS OF HEILUNGCHIANG.

Tsêng Ch'i, Tartar-General and Military Governor of Heilungchiang, reports that when he reviewed the troops under his jurisdiction lately he found that they had been most irregularly drilled. It was like child's play, while they still adhered to the old plan of the bow and arrow and old-fashioned muskets which could not carry far. During the rebellion of the Nienfeis and Red Turbans the Heilungchiang, or Tartar cavalry, did well with these arms and carried victory with them whenever they met the rebels, owing to which no changes in drilling or firearms were made to this day. But, with the experience gained by the late war, it has been demonstrated that foreign troops carried most superior weapons and sent their bullets to a considerable distance, against which the present arms of the Heilungchiang troops could not make the least show of resisting. Although the Kiangsu brigade in Heilungchiang are armed with Mausers they only number a little over 7,000 men, whereas there are over 11,000 Tartar troops under their Manchu Commanders in Heilungchiang who are armed in the old fashion and would be worse than useless in actual warfare. If all these were armed with new far-carrying rifles the exchequer is too empty to pay the cost, hence memorialist after delivering an address before the Manchu Commandants proposed to them to use the *t'ai-t'siang* or two-men gingal, portioning three men to each gun, *i.e.*, one man to carry the gun at the muzzle, one man to fire it, and a third with the ammunition and armed with a sword to guard the other two while at work. As the gingals now lying in the Tsitsihar arsenal are of the old-fashioned make, which require the rope *fusee*, and are useless in rainy weather, memorialist proposed to manufacture new *t'ai-t'siang*, after the Kiangsu model, loaded in the breach with cartridge. This innovation being unanimously approved of by the said Commandants, memorialist would now ask the consent of the Throne to arm the troops of the Heilungchiang with the *t'ai-t'siang* and proposes to raise the funds necessary for manufacturing them and the ammunition required for them.—*Rescript*: *Noted.*

*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism.—A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended, with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands. (I)

## Meetings.

### THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 21st October, 1896, at 4 p.m.

*Present:*—Messrs. D. Brand, (Chairman), E. F. Alford, J. Cooper, J. S. Fearon, W. D. Little, J. H. McMichael, D. M. Moses, and the Secretary.

*The Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

*The Minutes* of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

*Cash Statement* for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

*Return of Prisoners* apprehended and police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

*General Municipal Rate—Foreign.* The following return for September quarter is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOREIGN September Quarter, 1896

| | No. of Houses 1895 | Rental Assessment 1895 | No. of Houses 1896 | Rental Assessment 1896 | Increase Houses | Increase Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tls. | | Tls. | | Tls. |
| English Settlement | 464 | 448,048 | 469 | 480,753 | 5 | 32,705 |
| Hongkew Settlement | 572 | 224,170 | 597 | 262,363 | 25 | 38,193 |
| Total | 1,036 | 672,218 | 1,066 | 743,116 | 30 | 70,898 |
| Occupied by Foreigners | 914 | .. | 927 | .. | 23 | .. |
| Occupied by Natives | 98 | .. | 109 | .. | 11 | .. |
| Unoccupied | 24 | .. | 30 | .. | *4 | .. |
| Total Assessment. | .. | 672,218 | .. | 743,116 | .. | 70,898 |
| Tax Collid. | .. | 14,040 | .. | 14,290 | .. | 1,250 |

* Decrease.

*Works Matters.*—The following report by the Engineer giving particulars of the Works completed during September, and of those now in progress, is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

*The following works have been completed:*—

BRIDGES.—*North Chekiang Road Bridge* has been repaired and renewed, and the railings and outside stringers painted.

*Chefoo, Seward and Hanbury Road Bridges* have been repaired, tarred, and sanded.

*Nanking Road Bridge.*—Dams have been constructed across the Defence Creek, north and south of the Nanking Road Bridge. The former will take the foot traffic and the latter the vehicular traffic during the erection of the new culvert.

BUILDINGS.—*Central Police Station.*—The married Sergeants' Quarters have been repaired and whitewashed.

*Cattle Sheds.*—272 locks, bolts and chains have been fixed; partitions erected; and six stalls constructed.

*The Health Officer's Offices.*—The quarters formerly occupied by Mr. Kite at the rear of the Local Post Office have been converted into a laboratory and offices.

*Bell Tower Stables.*—Portland cement concrete pavement has been laid and drains constructed to the new stable at the foot of the Central Police Station Bell Tower.

DRAINAGE.—*Yangtszepoo Road from Jansen Road Eastward.*—1,382 feet run of concrete sewer tubes, 2'3" × 1'6", with all necessary manholes etc., has been laid in the above road.

*Sih King Koon Soo Road.* 325 feet run of chip-paved gutter has been rendered in cement and 7 Fig B. yard gullies laid.

LANDING ACCOMMODATION.—*Ewo Road Jetty.*—The bank of the river has been dredged in front of this Jetty.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.—306 feet run of 6" concrete drain pipes with ■ gullies have been laid on the south side of the Recreation Club Ground.

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Street Pavements.—*Kiangse Road, between Kiukiang and Hankow Roads.*—Portland cement concrete pavement on a tarred chip foundation has been laid on the footway on the west side for experimental purposes. Four bays were made from each brand of cement and laid in the order shown in the table. Each section is twelve feet in length and consists of four bays.

| No. of Section. | Brand of Cement. | Date of laying. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alsen | 1st August. |
| 2 | Green Island | 4th ,, |
| 3 | Belgian A1 | 6th ,, |
| 4 | Karlstadt on Main | 13th ,, |
| 5 | White Bros. | 17th ,, |
| 6 | Anchor Brand | 19th ,, |
| 7 | Hilton | 21st ,, |
| 8/18 | ——— | vacant spaces. |
| 19 | Alborg | 30th July. |
| 20 | Lion Brand | 26th ,, |

*Woosung Road, between Scott and Morrison Roads*, has been paved on the east side with Portland cement concrete for a distance of 337 feet.

*North Honan Road, North and South of the Boone Road*, has been paved on the east side with Portland cement concrete for a distance of 208 feet.

*Ningpo Road between Kiangse and Honan Roads*, has been paved on both sides with Portland cement concrete for a distance of 967 feet.

Curb and Channel.—*Woosung Road, from the Morrison Road to the Pok Chuen Hong Pang Culvert.*—1,233 feet run of Portland cement concrete channel has been laid on both sides.

*Yangtszepoo Road, near Wayside.*—265 feet run of Hongkong granite curb has been laid on the north side.

Latrines and Urinals.—*Pakhoi and Thibet Roads.*—A concrete urinal has been constructed at the corner of the above roads.

Metalling.—The Woosung Road has been bricked and metalled from the Scott Road to Rifle Range.

The Nanking Road has been metalled between Kweichow and Fuhkien Roads.

Outside Roads.—*Sinza Road, from Sz Pang Bridge to the Yue Zun Filature.*—631 feet run of 12" concrete drain pipes with all necessary manholes, etc., has been laid in the Sinza Road at the expense of the Yue Zun Silk Filature Co.

Stock and Stores.—The following concrete ware has been made by this Department during the month :—

282—2' 3" × 1' 6" egg-shaped sewer tubes.
349—1' 0" × 1' 0" ,, ,, ,,
9—2' 3" × 1' 6" ,, ,, inverts.
13—1' 6" × 1' 0" ,, ,, ,,
18—2' 3" × 1' 6" × 6" ,, ,, ,,
junctions.
13—1' 6" × 1' 0" × 6" ,, ,, ,,
junctions.
720—12" drain pipes.
2,086—9" ,,
4,227—6" ,,
1,345—4" ,,
42—12" ,, inverts.
58—9" ,, ,,
30—12" × 4" junctions.
30—9" × 4" ,,
120—6" × 4" ,,
4—4" × 4" ,,
30—6" bends.
450—4" knuckle bends.
450—fig. A yard gullies.
450— ,, ,, gratings.
26—square pot street gullies.
15—kitchen sinks.
38—pavement tubes.

10,805 Pieces.

Report of Overseer in charge of Public Recreation Ground, Cemeteries, etc.

C. Mayne, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Sir,—I beg respectfully to submit my report for the past month.

All Cemeteries have been carefully looked after and kept in good order. The trees have been pruned; flower beds kept neat and tidy; hedges and ornamental trees cut and trimmed; tombstones put upright and paths swept.

The grass on the Bund foreshore, on the Public Recreation Ground, and in the Cemeteries has been cut and rolled regularly as required.

The following is a complete list of the trees belonging to the Municipal Council on the public roads :—

| Road. | Ash. | Willow. | Bay. | Plane. | Elm. | Camphor. | Crab. | Abbas. | Various. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Bund | 181 | 10 | 114 | 68 | 38 | 17 | 46 | 55 | 32 |
| Soochow Road | 59 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 4 | | 7 |
| Thibet Road | 70 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Jessfield Road | 12 | | | 12 | 1 | | | | |
| Carriage Turn, Bub. W. Rd. | 41 | 5 | 1 | | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Cross Road | 19 | 8 | | | 4 | | | | |
| Bubbling Well Road | 451 | 134 | 17 | 35 | 127 | 150 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| Markham Road | 180 | 102 | 12 | 2 | 44 | 97 | | | 22 |
| Carter Road | 89 | 74 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 17 | | | |
| Sinza Road | 331 | 3 | 97 | 73 | 14 | 23 | 7 | | |
| Broadway & Yangtszepoo Rd. | 310 | 616 | | 44 | 81 | 55 | | | |
| Seward Road | 128 | 1 | | 20 | | | | | |
| Kungping Road | 30 | | | 6 | | | | | |
| | 1,890 | 1,031 | 242 | 291 | 370 | 365 | 63 | 56 | 82 |

*Total Number of Trees*—4,295.

About ten dead trees were removed during the month.

*The Public Recreation Ground.*—The levelling and improving (by laying out new paths and making flower beds) has been going steadily on.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Chas. B. Quelch,
*Overseer, Recreation Ground, etc.*

*The Works in Progress are :—*

Bridges.—*Yangtszepoo Creek.*—Constructing a Malava hardwood bridge at the Yangtszepoo Road. This work is being carried on in a very dilatory manner.

*Soochow Creek.*—Repairing and renewing North Fuhkien and Honan Road bridges.

*Sin Kei Pang.*—Repairing and renewing Yuenfong Road bridge.

Bundings.—*Soochow Creek.*—Erecting bunding to the North Soochow Road east and west of the North Chêkiang Road bridge.

*Yang-king-pang.*—Repairing bunding to the Sungkiang Road to the west of the Szechuen Road.

Buildings.—*Cattle Sheds.*—Erecting a residence for the Inspector of Markets at the corner of Scott and Fearon Roads.

*Public School.*—Extending the boundary wall from the entrance to the Girls' Department eastward.

*Yangtszepoo Police Station.*—Erecting additional stabling for four ponies.

Cemeteries.—*Crematorium and Chapel.*—This work is proceeding very slowly owing to the difficulty in obtaining bricklayers.

*Bubbling Well Cemetery.*—A contract has been entered into to raise a portion of the land and the work is now being proceeded with.

Drainage.—*North Chêkiang Road.*—Laying a 2'3" × 1'6" concrete sewer with all necessary manholes, etc.

*Yangtszepoo Road west of the Yangtszepoo Creek.*—Laying a 3'0" × 2'0" brick sewer (Section No. 1) with all necessary manholes etc.

Street Pavements.—*Ningpo Road, between Kiangse and Honan Roads.*—Laying Portland cement concrete pavement on both sides.

*Honan Road, between Kiukiang and Hankow Roads*—Laying Portland cement concrete pavement on both sides.

*Honan Road, between Hankow and Canton Roads.*—Laying Portland cement concrete pavement on the west side.

*Whangpoo Road, between Astor Road and the Garden Bridge.*—Laying Portland cement concrete pavement on the south side.

*Yuhang Road, east of Miller Road.*—Laying Portland cement concrete pavement on the south side.

Metalling.—Bricking and metalling the Yangtszepoo Road between Changkee's Filature and the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill.

The Nanking Road is receiving a thin coat of metal The work has been stopped on several occasions owing to the inadequate supply of material.

Bricking and Sanding.—Bricking the North Soochow Road extension east of the Chêkiang Road Bridge.

Road Material.—The Contractor delivered 1,244 tons of broken granite during the month.

Cadastral Plans.—The Cadastral plans, Shanghai and Hongkew, are being brought up to date.

Applications for Building Permits.—18 applications for building permits were received during the month.

The following is the description of the buildings that are to be erected under these applications :—

| No. of application. | Applicants. | No. of houses. | Situation. | Description. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 403 | Rev. Ph. Meugniot | 121 | Seward Road, | Native. |
| 404* | Koo Hau-ding | 10 | Hanbury Road, | Native. |
| 405* | Ting Yung-chang | 6 | Seouzarpang Rd., | Native. |
| 4 6 | E. D. Sassoon & Co. | 8 | Taungming Rd., | Native. |
| 407* | T. Weir | | Yangtszpoo Road, | Foreign. |
| 408* | Zoen Sew-kee | 7 | Pokchuenhong-pang, | Native. |
| 409* | H. P. Wilkinson | 7 | Fuhkien Road, | Native. |
| 470* | Chu Lee-dong | 1 | Wuchang Road | Native. |
| 471 | Tokwa Cotton S. and M. Co. | | 1 Yangtszepoo Rd., | Foreign. |
| 473* | Shanghai Land Investment Co. | | 4 Kiukiang Road, | Foreign. |
| 474 | Rev. L. Mariot | | Nanzing Road, | Native. |
| 475* | Fong Foh-shing | 1 | Seward Road, | Native. |
| 476* | Yee Quan-pao | 3 | Hanbury Road, | Native. |
| 477* | Dowdall & Hanson | 23 | Nanking Road, | Native. |
| 478* | T. Weir | 8 | Shantung Road, | Native. |
| 479 | Morrison & Gratton | 3 | Kiukiang Road, | Native. |
| 480* | Dowdall & Hanson | 17 | Lloyd and Chefoo Roads, | Native. |
| 481 | J. Ambrose | 3 | Woosung and Yuhang Roads, | Foreign. |

Total 231

* On properties marked thus the entire drainage will be carried out by the Council at the applicant's expense.

*The Meeting* then adjourned.

The following reports are submitted and ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes :—

*Police.*—Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Municipal Police during the week ending the 24th day of October, 1896 :—

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| Offences. | No. of apprehensions. |
|---|---|
| Breach of Municipal Regulations | 22 |
| Burglary | 6 |
| Furious riding or driving | 13 |
| Gambling | 5 |
| Illegal arrest | 1 |
| Kidnapping | 2 |
| Larceny from dwellings, etc., | 71 |
| Miscellaneous cases | 514 |
| Rickshaw Licenses suspended | 645 |
| " " confiscated | 2 |
| Wheelbarrow " suspended | 57 |
| Beggars, hawkers and ragpickers | 421 |
| Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police | 1,739 |
| Chinese dead bodies found in streets | 3 |
| Stray dogs captured | 74 |

DONALD MACKENZIE,
*Captain Superintendent.*

*Native Dairies—Weekly Report:—*

The Native Dairies, containing 521 head of cattle, have all been visited during the past week and the animals found free from disease.

JOHN CHRISTIE,
*Inspector.*

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI.

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai was held on Monday night in the Municipal Board Room, Mr. A. Wright presiding and there being a numerous attendance.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that during the year the membership had increased by the addition of 53 new names, and the accounts were closed with a balance in hand of Tls. 670, in addition to which the Society had Tls. 1,050 on deposit, so that financially and otherwise the Society might be considered in a satisfactory condition. The items of expenditure were pretty much the same as in previous years, but it was a matter for congratulation that so few calls had been made on the Society by deserving fellow-countrymen who had fallen on evil days. The income had been derived from the usual sources, but it would be noticed that the amount outstanding for subscriptions was smaller than usual, and the surplus from the Caledonian Ball amounted to Tls. 195. In conclusion he desired to express the Society's indebtedness to Mr. Buyers and Mr. R. M. Campbell for their labours in connection with a very successful Ball.

Mr. G. Sutherland seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

The next business being the election of a committee for the ensuing year, some little discussion, in which Mr. R. M. Campbell, Mr. A. H. Stewart, and Mr. G. Miller joined, took place regarding the number of gentlemen to be elected, and eventually it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. C. Murray Adamson, seconded by Mr. A. H. Stewart, that the committee should consist of nine members. Mr. Miller intimated that, in the event of election, Mr. Pirie had consented to act as Hon. Secretary. Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke and G. Sutherland were appointed scrutineers, the following gentlemen being eventually elected: Messrs. Wright, W. B. Buyers, R. M. Campbell, Alex. Campbell, S. M. McLeish, G. Peebles, John Prentice, George Miller, and Wade Gard'ner.

The Chairman proposed that the customary Bursaries of $100 and $50 for the best boy and best girl of Scotch parentage at the Shanghai Public School, to be recommended by Mr. Lanning, should be voted.

Mr. G. Miller seconded, and the resolution was carried *nem con.*

Mr. G. Miller next proposed that the Society should celebrate St. Andrew's Day by the customary Ball, at the Astor House, if satisfactory arrangements could be made.

Mr. J. B. Cameron seconded, and in the course of conversation, in which Mr. Buyers took part, it was resolved to leave the selection of the place of the Ball entirely to the committee.

Upon the proposal of Mr. R. M. Campbell it was agreed to confine the Reel Practices to two or three before the Ball.

Mr. Peebles, on behalf of the widow and children of a brother Scot, thanked the members of the Society for a grant of Tls. 100, which had materially added to a subscription raised for their assistance.

Mr. W. H. Campbell proposed that Mr. John Prentice should be elected President for the ensuing year. (Applause.) Mr. Prentice had been a member of the Society for over twenty years, and had always worked hard for it, inducing Scotsmen to join and getting them to take an interest in it.

Mr. G. Taylor seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. M. Campbell said he thought it would be a very proper action to show their appreciation of Mr. Miller's services to elect him to the position of Vice-President. (Applause.)

Mr. Buyers seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. B. Fyfe said it had for some time been a matter of surprise to him that notwithstanding the number of Scotchmen in Shanghai there was no Burns Club. In America and Canada they were very numerous, and he thought it would be a welcome proceeding if the St. Andrew's Society here took the matter into consideration.

The Chairman said that no doubt the incoming committee would consider the suggestion.

The proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the President, Vice-President, and members of the committee.

### COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee have much pleasure in laying before the members the accounts for the past year.

The number of Members on the roll shows an increase of 53, including 24 names on the absent list.

The Bursaries of $100 and $50, voted at last annual meeting to the two best pupils of Scotch parentage at the Shanghai Public School, were awarded to Miss Olga Smith and Master Alex. Clements.

The Caledonian Ball, which was given at the Astor House, proved highly successful, and resulted in a surplus of Tls. 195.41, which has been carried to credit of the Society. The balance brought forward from last year was Tls. 357.42, and at the close of the present year the amount in hand is Tls. 670.54.

The Society have also on fixed deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Tls. 1,500.00 to which one year's interest falls to be added on 20th November, and it has been decided to place on fixed deposit a further amount of Tls. 500.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th September, 1896.*

| RECEIPTS. | | Tls. |
|---|---|---|
| To Balance from last Account | | 357.42 |
| " 274 Members @ $2= | $548.00 | |
| Less in course of collection, 27 Members | 54.00 | |
| | $494.00 | |
| At various exchanges= | | 358.50 |
| " Arrears from last year, 16 Members since collected at $2 | $ 32.00= | 23.23 |
| " Caledonian Ball, surplus | | 195.41 |
| " Bank Interest | | 4.74 |
| | | Tls...939.30 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | Tls. |
|---|---|---|
| By Bursary voted for the year 1895, $100.00= | | 74.90 |
| " do. do. do. 50.00= | | 37.60 |
| " Tablet erected in Public School and Books presented in connection with the Bursary | 20.66= | 15.62 |
| " Relief to distressed Scotchmen | 28.00= | 20.62 |
| " do. Widow of Scotchman, voted at last Annual Meeting | | 100.00 |
| " Advertising, Printing & Stationery | | 20.02 |
| " Balance at Credit | | 670.54 |
| | | Tls...939.30 |

| ASSET. | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Deposit Receipt, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 1,050.00 |

Due 20th November, 1896.

E. and O. E.

S. M. MCLEISH,
*Hon. Treasurer.*

Compared with Vouchers and found correct,
J. TULLOCH.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1896.

## THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The second ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the head office, Nos. 2 and 3, Hankow Road. Mr. E. A. Probst (Chairman) presided and those present included, Messrs. Seaman, D. Brand, James Jones, Chu Pao-san, Chu Sing-ching, Chock Siau-yin, (Directors) H. S. Wilkinson (Legal Adviser), J. M. Young, G. Kearton, G. Pilkington, E. T. Riviere, Yung Kwa-dah, Lin Chee, Yee Chee, Lee Chee, Chang Yue-soojno, Ching Fong-chang, Tuh Chong, Chang Dong-tah, Hung Tah, and Ying Chi-chee, representing in all 2,339 shares.

Mr. J. W. Callaway was appointed Secretary to the meeting and he read the notice convening it.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, before proceeding to the business of this meeting, I feel sure that I shall be echoing the sentiments of you all by placing on record our sincere regret for the great loss we have sustained by the death of our late Chairman, Mr. William Brand. He was, as you all know, our first Chairman and we must all deplore that he has not been spared to see it brought to a successful issue. Upon the departure of the late Mr. W. Brand for England, Mr. David Brand was invited to join the board. Reverting now to the business that is before us, I will first deal with the accounts. The balance sheet, which you have had the opportunity of examining at the office of the General Managers, is nothing more nor less than a cash statement of receipts and disbursements, and it could not well be otherwise, seeing that we have no working account yet to put before you. Under the heading of receipts, you will have been pleased to see an item of some Tls. 5,000 received from rent on what formerly was known as Muirhead's godowns; this amount and interest earned on deposits at the bank have gone some way towards covering preliminary expenses. The capital, your Directors regret to say, only stands at Tls. 634,900. According to the prospectus issued the 30th of July, 1895, your Directors had proposed to allot shares to the extent of Tls. 800,000, and that that amount has not been applied for we must attribute to a great extent to the tightness of money which has prevailed since the beginning of this year. On the other hand our commitments we now estimate will, including working capital, reach well nigh Tls. 900,000. This amount we are well aware exceeds the estimate stated in our prospectus, but the increased expenditure is

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caused by additions to buildings and machinery, the cost of buildings to house our native workpeople, a reservoir for the independent supply of water, all of which we feel satisfied are necessary for the good working of the mill. You will see that at the present moment our capital is about Tls. 250,000 below what we shall require, but I may add that this amount will not be needed until the month of March of next year when the second instalment of 20,000 spindles will have to be paid for. Your Directors therefore propose to still keep the share-list open, but at the same time they, with your permission, reserve unto themselves the right to close the share-list whenever they may deem it necessary to do so in the interests of the existing shareholders. I make this statement thus confidently because we are pleased to be able to inform you that we are assured of accommodation on the most reasonable terms for the full amount that we may require. Your Directors are none the less sanguine than they were a year ago that good profits will accrue from this enterprise, and in the interests of those shareholders who have pinned their faith to the same and been out of pocket for interest, your Directors incline to the opinion that we should close our share-list at a certain figure, which figure we cannot at present actually determine, and raise the balance by loan in the shape of debentures or otherwise. We shall be pleased to have any expression of opinion that any shareholders may have to offer on this point. I must now touch upon the progress we have made since last we met on the 28th of November of last year. You must all be aware that we have had great difficulties to contend with owing to the great pressure that has been brought to bear upon the building resources of Shanghai, and yet we think we have reason to congratulate ourselves that our mill is drawing near completion. We hope at a very early date, possibly in December, to invite you to see your mill commence turning out yarn. Prospects, I think I may venture to say, are favourable. The new cotton crop in China is reported to be a good one, and although prices are unduly high, the prices of yarn are correspondingly high; the production of yarn is increasing with rapid strides but I think we need have no fear for our outlet for we have a very large field before us. Regarding the management, I must inform you that we have engaged as Manager to the mill, Mr. Kearton, a gentleman who has long been connected with the management of cotton mills; it is a post of the very greatest importance and we trust that by his knowledge, ability, and zeal you will have reason to be satisfied with his appointment. Before closing my remarks I would wish to say on behalf of your Board that great credit is due to the General Managers and to your Architect for their zeal and energy in overcoming all difficulties, for I am in a position to state that circumstances have been none too favourable to such an undertaking. Before asking you to pass the accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions. (After a pause). As no gentleman has any question to ask I will propose the first resolution. The accounts have been open for inspection by the shareholders for the past week and I now beg to propose—

That the accounts as now laid before the meeting be accepted and passed.

Mr. Seaman seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—The next resolution I have to put before you is proposed by Mr. J. Jones and seconded by Mr. Brand. It is—

That the next general meeting of the company be held during the month of November, 1897, and that the accounts of the company balanced up to the 30th day of September, 1897, be laid before the meeting.

Carried.

The Chairman—The next resolution is proposed by Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, and seconded by Mr. J. M. Young. It is—

That Mr. David Brand and Mr. Chou Shaoyin be elected Directors of the company.

Carried.

The Chairman—The next resolution is proposed by Mr. J. M. Young and seconded by Mr. G. Pilkington. It is—

That Mr. Rufus Eastlack and Mr. Charles W. Wrightson be elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

Carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

# Report.

## SHANGHAI Y.M.C.A.

### COMMITTEE'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1896.

The following report was read before the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. held on the 28th of September.

The Committee beg to submit their report for the 1895/6 Session.

Compared with the previous years, the one under review has not been entirely unsuccessful, at the same time the Committee cannot but regret the lack of interest shown toward the Association, not only by outsiders, but by many of the members. There are not a few members who keep the object of the Association well before them, viz.—The promotion of the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical well-being of young men, and the encouragement of Christian work. These members have, with the kind and ready assistance of friends, worked hard during the past year, as the following will show.

The number of members and associates at present is 68 against 71 at the commencement of the Session. 8 new numbers, and one associate, have joined during the year, while 11 of the old members have left Shanghai.

The Reading Rooms at 22, Kiangse Road were occupied up to the end of July. The lease, which then expired, could not be renewed, the buildings having to be pulled down. A Sub-committee appointed for the purpose have been searching for other suitable premises in which to commence the next Session's work, and have only just succeeded in renting a Reading Room at No. 24, Nanking Road which will be ready for occupation on the 1st of October. The guarantee fund to meet the room expenses is still maintained. A good assortment of Magazines has been kept at the Reading Room and circulated amongst members for private reading.

A suitable house is sadly needed from which Y.M.C.A. work may be conducted on lines similar to the home Associations, and before much can be accomplished in this direction a Secretary should be found who can devote the whole of his time to the Y.M.C.A.

The following Public Lectures were delivered on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall (rented for the purpose).

October 28th.—"Reminiscences of Chicago and the World's Fair" by Dr. John Fryer, LL.D. Lime Light Illustrations conducted by Mr. F. C. Cooper.

November 4th.—"The Rise of the Papal Power to Supremacy" by Mr. H. B. Morse.

November 11th.—"American Poets" by Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, B.D. Lime Light illustrations conducted by Mr. F. C. Cooper.

November 25th.—"Some of my Experiences in Great Britain" by Rev. Y. K. Yen, M.A.

Dec. 9th.—"Oliver Cromwell," by Mr. J. P. Donovan.

Dec. 16th.—"College Days" by the Rev. J. A. Silsby.

Jan. 6th.—"Reminiscences of Eminent Men" by Dr. J. Edkins.

Jan. 20th.—"How to spend Money" by Mr. C. S. Addis.

Feb. 3rd.—"The Crusades" by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M. A.

A suggestion was made to publish the above Lectures in book form, but not meeting with sufficient promise of support the publication has had to be abandoned for the present. The Lecture Fund shows a Credit balance of $110.96.

On the 7th of February a Concert was arranged by the Y.M.C.A. at which a number of friends courteously assisted. The proceeds amounting to $231.60 were sent to Dr. Duncan Main for the credit of the Hangchow Leper Hospital Fund. This was the first Public Benefit Concert held by the Y.M.C.A., and it proved very successful.

Meetings have been held on Monday evenings up to the end of June. The reading circle, started during the last session, has been continued, and evenings have been devoted to the following Authors:—Hugh Miller, Ian Maclaren, Samuel Smiles, S. R. Crockett, Matthew Arnold, "Authors on China," and "Famous Travellers."

Monthly devotional meetings have been held, but the Committee regret that these meetings were not more largely attended.

Evenings were also occupied by "Impromptu Debates."

In October last we were privileged to have a visit from the Rev. D. Willard Lyon (of the International Committee of Y.M.C. Associations) who has recently been so successful in organising a Y.M.C.A. in Tientsin among the English-speaking Chinese. Mr. Lyon gave a very interesting account of work done by the Y.M.C.A., among the students in America.

A Social meeting was held on the 15th April in the Anglo-Chinese School room for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. Dr. Muirhead (our oldest member) who had then just returned from home.

The Annual reception on the 18th Nov. was held by kind permission in the C.I.M. Hall, and was a very large and enjoyable gathering.

On the afternoon of the 8th Aug. a very successful outing was held (through the kindness of friends) at the St. John's College grounds. There were about 60 members and friends present.

Articles XI, XII, XIV, and XV of the Constitution were slightly altered at a special meeting convened for that purpose on Oct. 20th 1895. Particulars of the alterations were forwarded to each member.

The Committee desire to express their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have done so much to make the past Session successful; whether by delivering lectures, assisting at the social gatherings, attending the meetings of the Association, or by generally taking interest in the work.

There is, however, very much to be desired before the Shanghai Young Men's Christian Association can compare in any way with the home Association. It has been argued that there is no room in Shanghai for the Y.M.C.A.; there being already too many Clubs and forms of recreation for young men. This is true so far as it goes, but looking at the higher aims of the Association, no one can deny that here there is a very wide field for operation. Difficulties, peculiar to the work in a community such as this, there always will be, but the Committee feel confident that they are not insurmountable, and that with the gracious help of God much may yet be done for the spiritual good of young men in Shanghai.

In conclusion, and above all, the Committee realise that in God's strength alone can they undertake His work and that only through His goodness and all-wise direction can the future working of the Shanghai Young Men's Christian Association be instrumental in bringing much blessing to all who join its ranks.

### SHANGHAI Y.M.C.A. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER.

*General Account (Session 1895-6.)*

| | Dr. $ |
|---|---|
| To Postage | 17.55 |
| „ Stationery, printing, and binding magazines | 68.75 |
| „ Expenses of "Socials" and "Outing" | 53.27 |
| „ Magic-lantern screen and frame | 25.68 |
| „ Subscriptions to sundry magazines, etc. | 41.07 |
| „ Shroff's commission | 5.99 |
| | 212.31 |
| „ Balance in hand | 126.35 |
| | $338.66 |

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| Cr. | $ |
|---|---|
| By Balance from last Session | 124.96 |
| ,, Subscriptions collected for Session 1893-4 | 4.00 |
| ,, Subscriptions collected for Session 1894-5 | 2.00 |
| ,, Subscriptions collected for Session 1895-6 | 192.00 |
| ,, Entrance fees collected for Session 1895-6 | 7.00 |
| ,, Interest on balance at Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | 8.70 |
| | $338.66 |

*Room Account (Session 1895-6.)*

| Dr. | $ |
|---|---|
| To Balance from last Session | 12.58 |
| ,, Gas, coal, taxes, and water | 69.46 |
| ,, Refreshments | 35.29 |
| ,, Boy's wages and new year gratuity | 53.50 |
| ,, Boy for sundries | 12.19 |
| ,, Rent of 2 rooms at 22 Kiangse Road October-December 3 months at $15 per month | 45.00 |
| ,, Rent of 22 Kiangse Road (house and godown) January-July 7 months at Tls. 35 | 333.18 |
| ,, Repairs, furniture, and coolie hire, etc. | 18.67 |
| ,, Shroff's commission | 5.44 |
| | 585.31 |
| ,, Balance in hand | 120.28 |
| | $705.59 |

| Cr. | $ |
|---|---|
| By Sundry donations | 85.00 |
| ,, Monthly guarantee fund | 246.66 |
| ,, Sales of Aerated waters | 0.35 |
| ,, Amount received from Bible class for use of room, etc. | 5.00 |
| ,, Rent of 2 rooms sublet January-July 7 months at $25.00 | 175.00 |
| ,, Rent of 1 room sublet February-June 5 months at $15.00 | 75.00 |
| ,, Rent of godown sublet, 6th January 1896, to 31st July 1896, 6 months and 26 days at $15.00 | 102.58 |
| | $705.59 |

*Lecture Account (Session 1895-6.)*

| Dr. | $ |
|---|---|
| To Advertising | 25.58 |
| ,, Printing | 8.75 |
| ,, Oxygen Gas for Lantern | 4.00 |
| ,, Coolie hire, etc. | 2.00 |
| | 40.33 |
| ,, Balance in hand | 110.96 |
| | $151.29 |

*N.B.*—Rent of Asiatic Society's Hall has yet to be paid.

| Cr. | $ |
|---|---|
| By Balance from last Session | 75.39 |
| ,, Sale of Tickets | 52.25 |
| ,, Collected at doors | 23.65 |
| | $151.29 |

*Concert held at Lyceum Theatre on Friday, 7th February, 1896, in aid of the Hangchow Leper Hospital Building Fund.*

| Dr. | $ |
|---|---|
| To Gratuities to Policemen and Shroff | 6.00 |
| ,, Advertising, Programmes & Tickets | 25.40 |
| ,, Professor Whitney for services rendered | 43.50 |
| ,, Hire of Theatre | 40.00 |
| ,, Flowers | 10.00 |
| ,, Coolie hire | 5.00 |
| | 129.90 |
| ,, Balance placed to credit of Dr. Main's account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank | 281.60 |
| | $411.50 |

| Cr. | $ |
|---|---|
| By Sale of tickets | 411.50 |
| | $411.50 |

Compared with vouchers and found correct.

WALTER SLACK,
*Auditor.*

E. J. NEWMAN,
*Hon. Treasurer.*

Shanghai, 24th September, 1896.

# Amusements.

## MISS ELSIE ADAIR AT THE LYCEUM.

Those who went to the Lyceum on Thursday evening (22nd) to see Vanderlip's Entertainers and Miss Elsie Adair had a great treat in the performance of the large *corps* of burnt-cork artists who came first on the programme with a "Grand Cake Walk." For this cake walk was a very elastic thing: it included acting, singing, a stump speech, a banjo and mandolin quartette, dancing, walking, and a free fight, and while all was good, the dancing was admirable. Mme. Jardyne was full of life and go in her "Dutch Specialties;" the Shadow Pantomime was amusing; Mr. Douglas's Indian Club Exercises drew rounds of well-deserved applause; Mr. Emmett's Ventriloquism was first-class; and Miss Adair was as charming as ever in the three Serpentine Dances—a lovely show.

To a fairly filled gallery, a somewhat meagre pit, and next to empty dress circle, Vanderlip's Entertainers gave their last performance on Saturday night. The first item on the programme was a lively little comedy entitled *The Fool of the Family*, which was played with great spirit and vivacity; Miss Elsie Adair's rendering of Betty, and her pleasing little song, "Four Fingers and a Thumb" soon caught on. Madame Jardyne, after a song which highly delighted our Teutonic friends, sang "Lousiana Loo," finishing up with a clever dance. After the intermission Mr. Walter Vanderlip, in nigger attire, kept his audience in peals of laughter with song and "a few remarks." Mr. Hugh J. Emmett with his puppets and the words he put into their mouths fairly convulsed everybody present, his powers of ventriloquism being wonderfully clever. He is likewise a good musician, playing Gounod's "Ave Maria" on the violin with exquisite taste. Miss Elsie Adair in her beautiful Serpentine Dance fairly won the hearts of her audience, her movements being grace itself. That her dancing is perfect no one can deny, and we feel certain that she will be duly appreciated in Tientsin, whither the talented company departed on Sunday in the *Eldorado*.

*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Influenza, Coughs and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed. (14)

## CRICKET.

### SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

#### MR. GUMPERT'S XI v. MR. TYACK'S XI.

Some tall scoring resulted from this match on Saturday, the team captained by Tyack making 210 runs for eight wickets, Firth being responsible for just half of the total, whilst Lambe made 44, and Farbridge 33, not-out. Gumpert's eleven in the time available for play secored 105, W. H. Moule and Cox being the principal scorers with 38 and 23 respectively. The bowling on both sides was of a very miscellaneous description, every member of Gumpert's eleven taking a turn with the ball, whilst six of the other side tried to keep down the scoring. The game was strongly reminiscent of the old Feebles *v.* Duffers match, but in its later stage it degenerated into farce. The following is the score and analysis :—

MR. TYACK'S XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. M. Firth, b. Woodward | 105 |
| J. K. Tweed, b. Cumming | 0 |
| W. S. Richards, c. Gumpert, b. Moule | 11 |
| W. Lambe, c. Moule, b. Hall | 44 |
| W. J. Tyack, run-out | 23 |
| R. C. Farbridge, not-out | 13 |
| H. D. Patch, b. Woodward | 0 |
| W. Ford, b. Cumming | 5 |
| E. Byrne, c. Hall, b. Woodward | 0 |
| J. H. O'Dowd, not-out | 1 |
| Byes 7; w-b. 1 | 8 |
| | 210 |

A. J. McClure did not bat.

MR. GUMPERT'S XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Moule, c. Lambe, b. Tyack | 38 |
| P. A. Cox, c. McClure, b. Tweed | 23 |
| N. E. Cornish, run-out | 4 |
| A. N. Woodward, c. Ford, b. Tyack | 8 |
| C. Lalcaca, not-out | 11 |
| E. O. Cumming, not-out | 12 |
| Byes 5; w-b. 2; n-b. 2 | 9 |
| | 105 |

P. Knyvett, E. Gumpert, F. Rayden, E. W. Sharples, and A. L. Hall did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MR. TYACK'S XI.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cox | 4 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Cumming | 8 | 1 | 17 | 2 |
| Moule | 9 | 0 | 37 | 1 |
| Sharples | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Gumpert | 4 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Cornish | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Knyvett | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Rayden | 4 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Woodward | 8 | 0 | 34 | 3 |
| Lalcaca | 2 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Hall | 3 | 0 | 12 | 1 |

Sharples bowled a wide.

MR. GUMPERT'S XI.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byrne | 3 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Tweed | 6 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| Tyack | 5 | 0 | 25 | 2 |
| Farbridge | 4 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Patch | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Richards | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Patch bowled two wides and two no-balls.

### SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

#### PRESIDENT'S XII v. HON. SECRETARY'S XII.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hon. Secretary's XII by 40 runs. The feature of the afternoon's play was the excellent bowling of Naylor, who performed the unusual feat of taking all the wickets for the Hon. Secretary's XII, his analysis being 11 wickets for 25 runs. For the same side H. Veitch also rendered great service, making 58 runs not-out. For the President's XII Brooks was the only batsman who played with freedom, scoring 26 during the short time he was at the wickets. Full details of the score and analysis will be found below :—

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PRESIDENT'S XII.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Veitch, c. Purcell, b. Naylor | 4 |
| W. Lent, b. Naylor | 7 |
| F. Griffin, c. Basagoiti, b. Naylor | 11 |
| N. E. Möller, b. Naylor | 5 |
| T. Wallace, c. C. J. White, b. Naylor | 2 |
| A. H. Brooks, b. Naylor | 26 |
| G. Peace, c. S. M. Wallace, b. Naylor | 5 |
| A. Hill, c. Basagoiti, b. Naylor | 4 |
| W. King, c. Purcell, b. Naylor | 0 |
| J. E. Tyler, c. Row, b. Naylor | 0 |
| H. J. H. Tripp, b. Naylor | 0 |
| H. C. Russell, not-out | 3 |
| Byes | 5 |
| | 72 |

HON. SECRETARY'S XII.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. W. Row, c. and b. Peace | 13 |
| C. de Basagoiti, run-out | 1 |
| H. O. White, c. T. Wallace, b. Peace | 14 |
| H. Veitch, not-out | 58 |
| S. M. Wallace, c. T. Wallace, b. Griffin | 9 |
| J. Naylor, c. Lent, b. Griffin | 0 |
| G. H. Purcell, b. Brooks | 0 |
| C. J. White, c. and b. Brooks | 2 |
| A. R. Bowman, b. Möller | 4 |
| A. R. Wilson, st. T. Wallace, b. T. Veitch | 1 |
| C. P. Adamson, c. Russell, b. T Veitch | 0 |
| J. Silverthorne, c. Griffin, b. Möller | 3 |
| Byes | 7 |
| | 112 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENT'S XII.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. O. White | 5 | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Naylor | 14 | 5 | 25 | 11 |
| Purcell | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| S. M. Wallace | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Basagoiti | 3 | 0 | 11 | 0 |

HON. SECRETARY'S XII.

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. Wallace | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Möller | 12 | 4 | 28 | 2 |
| Peace | 6 | 1 | 24 | 2 |
| Griffin | 7 | 2 | 18 | 2 |
| Tyler | 3 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Brooks | 5 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| T. Veitch | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 |

### H.M.S. "SPARTAN" *v.* POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

This match was played on Thursday afternoon (22nd) on the Public Recreation Ground commencing at 2 o'clock. The *Spartans* winning the toss decided to field, putting their opponents in first, who ran up a score of 56, principally contributed by Chilver and Lynch, who made respectively 13 and 18. The *Spartans* going in made 63, thus beating the Police by 7 runs. Chapman proved himself the best batsman, playing well for his 37.

Appended are the scores :—

POLICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chilver, c. Lieut. Smyth | 13 |
| M. J. Champion, b. Thompson | 0 |
| Comming, b. Thompson | 7 |
| Spong, c. King, b. Thompson | 0 |
| Lynch, b. Thompson | 18 |
| Batty, c. King, b. Thompson | 2 |
| C. Champion, c. Dovay, b. Thompson | 2 |
| Insp. Bourke, b. Thompson | 0 |
| Aires, c. Chapman | 6 |
| Johnson, not-out | 5 |
| Charrington, b. Chapman | 1 |
| Extras | 2 |
| | 56 |

H.M.S. "SPARTAN."

| | |
|---|---|
| Thompson, b. Lynch | 3 |
| Lieut. Smyth, c. Comming, b. Lynch | 3 |
| Chapman, b. Lynch | 37 |
| Lawson, b. Lynch | 0 |
| Dovay, b. Lynch | 7 |
| Lieut. Carvay, b. Lynch | 0 |
| King, c. C. Champion, b. Lynch | 3 |
| Nash, c. J. M. Champion | 2 |
| Burnard, run-out | 1 |
| Turner, not-out | 3 |
| Sealy, b. Lynch | 0 |
| Extras | 4 |
| | 63 |

## SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

RACE FOR CUP PRESENTED BY MR. C. A. PULLAN.

The race for the above Cup took place on Saturday, the start being at half-past twelve. The course was up-river, round a stake-boat moored about one-mile up the seven-mile reach and return, distance 24 miles. One of the conditions of the race was that it should be sailed under a sealed handicap. Capt. Roberts kindly undertook to draw up the handicap, and the fact that the corrected time of the winners of the first and second prizes differs by only fifty-two seconds is alone sufficient to show the care with which he performed his difficult task. The handicap was as follows :—

| *Violet* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Lorna* | *Coronella* | *Mascotte* | *Idaho* |
| *Spoondrift* | *Stella* | *Pirate* | *Lamb* |
| allow | 10 min. | 20 min. | 25 min. |
| | allow | 10 ,, | 15 ,, |
| | | allow | 5 ,, |

The entrances fees, $1 each boat, formed a second prize and a third prize value $4 was given by the Club. Eight out of the nine boats entered crossed the starting line, the only absentee being the *Pirate*.

The *Spoondrift* ran things so close as to make it doubtful whether she was across the line before the gun went. She accordingly turned back and re-crossed in order to make sure, an unnecessary manœuvre, as she was all right the first time. This put her nearly the last of the fleet. There was a nice working breeze from the south-east which looked as if it might strengthen. The *Lorna* and *Spoondrift* accordingly started with a reef down, the other boats carrying all sail. The tide was running strong flood, so that although it was beating and close hauled work all the way to the stake-boat, good progress was made. By the time the junks were reached the *Violet* had spun out a substantial lead, followed by the *Lorna*, *Coronella*, and *Spoondrift*, the latter having succeeded in passing first the *Lamb* and then the *Idaho*.

In the close-hauled reach from Tungkadoo to Pagoda Point the leading yachts maintained their position, except that the *Spoondrift* closed up on the *Coronella*, but was making no perceptible gain on the *Lorna* and *Violet*. The *Spoondrift* here shook out her reef, the effect of which was very marked, as she immediately commenced to gain on the leaders and succeeded in passing the *Lorna* about two miles from the stake-boat. Entering the seven-mile reach the *Violet* still had the lead, closely followed by the *Spoondrift*, with the *Lorna* some little distance astern. It was here a dead thrash to windward, and the *Violet* and *Spoondrift* had a good tussle for premier place, the *Spoondrift* just managing to secure it in the last tack before reaching the stake-boat, the order of rounding which was as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Spoondrift* | 2h. | 16m. | 00s. |
| *Violet* | 2h. | 16m. | 20s. |
| *Lorna* | 2h. | 19m. | 25s. |
| *Coronella* | 2h. | 24m. | (about) |
| *Idaho*, *Lamb*, *Stella*, *Mascotte* | not timed. | | |

Spinnakers were quickly set for the run back, and although the yachts had the strong flood to work against good progress was made. The *Violet* held her position well for some time, but running is not her point of sailing, and the *Lorna* gradually closed up on her. Just before getting to Pagoda Reach the *Spoondrift* and *Lorna* crossed over to the Pagoda side to get in the slack water close to the bank, whereas the *Violet* kept on the opposite side of the river, a fatal error which entirely threw away what little chance she had in the race and put her much further behind at the finish than she would otherwise have been. It was now a race home between the *Spoondrift* and *Lorna*, and although the former had a fair lead, they were so evenly matched in speed that the slightest error might have turned the result. At Pagoda Point spinnakers came in and it was a close reach to the Arsenal where both the *Spoondrift* and the *Lorna* had to tack to get past. From there it was a reach to Tungkadoo and run home. The finish was as follows :—

FINISHING TIME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Spoondrift* | 4h. | 46m. | 55s. |
| *Idaho* | 5h. | 12m. | 47s. |
| *Lorna* | 4h. | 50m. | 00s. |
| *Lamb* | 5h. | 25m. | 00s. |
| *Violet* | 5h. | 00m. | 27s. |
| *Coronella* | 5h. | 12m. | 45s. |
| *Stella* | 5h. | 22m. | 15s. |
| *Mascotte* | 5h. | 41m. | 31s. |

ELAPSED TIME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Spoondrift* | 4h. | 16m. | 55s. |
| *Idaho* | 4h. | 42m. | 47s. |
| *Lorna* | 4h. | 20m. | 00s. |
| *Lamb* | 4h. | 55m. | 00s. |
| *Violet* | 4h. | 30m. | 27s. |
| *Coronella* | 4h. | 42m. | 45s. |
| *Stella* | 4h. | 52m. | 15s. |
| *Mascotte* | 5h. | 11m. | 31s. |

CORRECTED TIME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Spoondrift* | 4h. | 16m. | 55s. |
| *Idaho* | 4h. | 17m. | 47s. |
| *Lorna* | 4h. | 20m. | 00s. |
| *Lamb* | 4h. | 30m. | 00s. |
| *Violet* | 4h. | 30m. | 27s. |
| *Coronella* | 4h. | 32m. | 45s. |
| *Stella* | 4h. | 42m. | 15s. |
| *Mascotte* | 4h. | 51m. | 31s. |

The *Spoondrift* won the Cup by 52 seconds from the *Idaho*, which takes second prize, the entrance-fees. The *Lorna* won the third prize. It was a very good race, the breeze maintaining all through, and the donor of the Cup may be satisfied at having afforded capital sport for the largest number of yachts that have started in any race during the season. As regards the handicap it should be mentioned that the owners of the three yachts *Violet*, *Lorna*, and *Spoondrift* all expressed their wish to the handicapper that they should not receive any allowance. They were accordingly all put at scratch and sailed as usual on even terms.

## S. V. C.

AUTUMN RIFLE MEETING.

6.—THE "FUHLEE" CUP.—Presented by the Directors of Hall & Holtz, Ltd. Ranges—300, 500 and 700 yards. Four prizes, first prize the Cup; second, third, and fourth prizes, divided in the proportion of 4, 3 and 2. Handicap.—Winners of a Gold Cross 6 points; Winners of a first prize at a Municipal meeting in a competition open to all members of the corps 4 points; winners of a second prize in such a competition 3 points.

The individual competitions of the Autumn Rifle meeting were brought to a conclusion on Friday morning last with the competition for the prize presented by the directors of Hall and Holtz, Limited. The meeting though it has been conducted under very varying circumstances as regards weather has been a very successful one, and the shooting on the whole good. The gold cross of the meeting has been won by Sergt. Macdonald of the Artillery with an aggregate of 448 points, showing the remarkably fine average of 28 points over "inners." Private Hember, a young and very promising shot of "A" Co., is second with 437 points, and Private Daldy and Lieutenant Cameron with 436 and 432 respectively, third and fourth. The Griffins' Aggregate was won by Private Derby.

As has been said the "Fuhlee Cup" contest terminated yesterday. It occupied three mornings, the following being the winners.

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Gunner Macdonald .....1st.
Private Hember.....2nd.
Gunner Ross .....3rd.
Corpl. Grimes.....4th.

Appended are the scores over 60 :—

| | 300 yds. | 500 yds. | 700 yds. | Tl |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gun. Macdonald | 4444554-30 | 4455545-33 | 5545554-33 | 95 |
| ,, Ross | 3445444-28 | 5445455-32 | 5354534-30 | 90 |
| ,, Culshaw | 5424535-26 | 5455545-31 | 5453555-32 | 89 |
| Serg. Brooks | 4435444-28 | 5556535-30 | 5545335-30 | 88 |
| Priv. Hember | 5444356-28 | 4256555-31 | 4454444-29 | 88 |
| Serg. Macdonald | 4552544-27 | 4545534-30 | 4544556-30 | 87 |
| Priv. Burtenshaw | 2333445-26 | 5434553-29 | 5445455-31 | 86 |
| Serg. Garriock | 3554534-29 | 5425453-28 | 2553556-30 | 86 |
| Corp. Grimes | 5242555-29 | 4555565-32 | 3555530-25 | 86 |
| Lieut. Cameron | 5444435-29 | 5544345-30 | 5354333-26 | 85 |
| Corp. Hart | 3444443-26 | 5534545-29 | 5554444-29 | 84 |
| ,, Mansfield | 4424453-23 | 3554566-33 | 5544443-29 | 84 |
| Gun. Laurason | 3344344-24 | 3255445-28 | 5435554-31 | 83 |
| ,, Lynch | 2445453-27 | 5554536-29 | 4055535-28 | 82 |
| C.-Serg. Peace | 4453253-26 | 4255472-24 | 5443555-31 | 81 |
| Corp. Crank | 4343445-27 | 5244543-25 | 5535 35-29 | 81 |
| Gun. Dahl | 3456444-25 | 3452385-27 | 5134534-28 | 81 |
| Serg. Macdougall | 3255444-27 | 5544224-26 | 3355565-28 | 81 |
| Priv. Mitchell | 3332444-23 | 4554455-33 | 5442405-25 | 81 |
| ,, John | 4433255-26 | 4555555-34 | 4353404-21 | 81 |
| ,, Derby | 3545334-27 | 2466324-26 | 5335443-27 | 80 |
| Driv. Batty | 4437344-26 | 2553534-29 | 5552365-30 | 79 |
| ,, Mellows | 4234443-25 | 4432544-26 | 3334553-28 | 79 |
| ,, Wilson | 4451442-27 | 4452254-26 | 4344434-26 | 79 |
| Priv. Sharples | 3344344-26 | 2544545-29 | 4325364-25 | 79 |
| ,, Daldy | 2544434-26 | 5354534-31 | 3033454-22 | 79 |
| Serg. Bourke | 4442345-27 | 2425335-24 | 4334435-27 | 78 |
| Priv. Standley | 4344453-24 | 5423544-27 | 5323535-27 | 78 |
| Capt. Trueman | 4443452-25 | 5445445-31 | 5003545-22 | 78 |
| Priv. Thoresen | 2443543-23 | 3242232- 9 | 5455544-32 | 76 |
| Gun. Forest | 4435442-26 | 2243253-21 | 5354453-29 | 76 |
| ,, Swanstrom | 2424332-20 | 4423354-27 | 5353454-29 | 76 |
| Eng. Lambe | 3365443-26 | 5552343-24 | 3554424-26 | 76 |
| Priv. Hill | 4334343-24 | 5334535-26 | 5535033-24 | 74 |
| Capt. Rex | 3345333-24 | 4235040-20 | 4545325-31 | 75 |
| Priv. Rasegoitl | 3424324-22 | 4345453-29 | 5445203-21 | 72 |
| Bomb. Champion | 3324354-23 | 4455543-29 | 0003534-20 | 72 |
| Priv. Gillings | 5433454-26 | 2344452-21 | 5400333-18 | 70 |
| ,, King | 4423343-23 | 5235544-29 | 3360430-15 | 69 |
| Driv. Rogers | 3322243-20 | 0242025-19 | 4335534-29 | 68 |
| Lieut. Rohde | 4354369-27 | 2223234-19 | 5534033-23 | 69 |
| Priv. Rowland | 3424333-22 | 5255245-27 | 4329121-19 | 68 |
| Corp. O'Dowd | 2323545-23 | 0523303-16 | 5535344-29 | 67 |
| Serg. Mortensen | 3344335-23 | 2255323-22 | 3031454-22 | 67 |
| Corp. Ball | 3332332-19 | 4434434-26 | 4354298-21 | 67 |
| Priv. Shadgett | 3333 3-26 | 2333234-19 | 2350154-22 | 67 |
| ,, Purcell | 2335333-20 | 4452243-25 | 0322434-21 | 66 |
| ,, Kemp | 3435332-20 | 2545432-25 | 2254302-19 | 64 |
| ,, Craig | 2430331-19 | 4442452-23 | 4130304-19 | 61 |

THE "GRIPPING' AGGREGATE" PRIZES.

Priv. Derby .....1st
Bomb. Champion .....2nd
Priv. Gillings .....3rd
Gun. Dahl.....4th

THE "CONSOLATION AGGREGATE" PRIZES.

Gun. Culshaw .....1st
Sergt. Brooks .....2nd
Gun. Ross .....3rd
Priv. Burtenshaw .....4th
Corp. Hart .....5th
Sergt. Bourke .....6th
Priv. Sharples .....7th

7.—THE "VOLLEY-FIRING" PRIZE.—A team or teams of ten (excluding commissioned officers) from Troop, Battery and Company. Entrance fee, $10 per team. Range—500 yards.

Four teams, of ten men each, competed on Saturday for the above prize, which was won by "A" Co., for the first time for many years, with a total of 142 points.

"A" Co., Serg. Stewart's team.

| | Balls. | Centres. | Magpies. | Outers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serg. Cubitt | | | | | |
| ,, Garriock | | | | | |
| Corp. O'Dowd | | | | | |
| Priv. Daldy | 10 | 6 | 11 | 8 | |
| ,, Ramsay | — | — | — | — | |
| ,, Craig | 50 | 24 | 33 | 16 | ...123 |
| ,, Hember | | | | | |
| ,, Thoresen | | | | | |
| ,, Sharples | | | | | |
| ,, Shadgett | | | | | |

Hits below centre line...19

Total...142

"B" Co. team.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C.-Serg. Peace's | 8 | 5 | 10 | 11 | |
| | — | — | — | — | |
| | 40 | 20 | 30 | 22 | ...112 |

Hits below centre line...22

Total...134

German Co. team.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serg. Witt's | 7 | 7 | 5 | 13 | |
| | — | — | — | — | |
| | 35 | 28 | 15 | 26 | ...104 |

Hits below centre line...17

Total...121

Artillery team.
Serg. Bourke's.....Disqualified.

THE INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

On Wednesday morning the Shanghai team fired in the Interport Rifle Match and put together a score of 900 points, which although 3 points less than last year, when the Singapore team won, must be regarded as creditable when the very difficult mirage which prevailed is taken into account. At the short range this, naturally, was not very noticeable, but when the men went to the longer distances it hampered them considerably. The conditions of the contest were the same as last year—two sighting and seven counting shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, any position ; a period of about a fortnight being available, upon any day of which the teams might elect to fire. Shanghai decided to fire on Wednesday and shooting began shortly after seven, Captain Trueman being the Captain of the team, whilst Captain C. M. Adamson and Lieut. Miller respectively watched the interests of Hongkong and Singapore. During the shooting two shots were successfully challenged, the first being a "bull," at 200 yards originally signalled as an "outer," and the second a "centre" at 600 yards, signalled as a "mis." It will be seen that Gunner Culshaw had the highest aggregate and that Private Hember fully justified his inclusion in the team by making 34 at the most difficult range, and being second with a score of 95. When the shooting was completed it was found that the team had made 900 points. The result of the shooting at Hongkong and Singapore will be awaited with interest.

Appended are the scores :—

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gun. Culshaw | 5555454-33 | 5455554-33 | 4555555-32 | 98 |
| Priv. Hember | 4455444-30 | 5454454-31 | 5555455-34 | 95 |
| Lieut. Cameron | 4455454-31 | 4455555-33 | 5453454-30 | 94 |
| Serg. Brooks | 5545455-32 | 5545554-34 | 5552435-26 | 92 |
| ,, Macdonald | 5454454-31 | 5553545-32 | 2545533-29 | 91 |
| Gun. Macdonald | 5554454-33 | 4553525-28 | 3435545-28 | 90 |
| Priv. Daldy | 4544354-31 | 5354545-31 | 4435435-28 | 90 |
| ,, Burtenshaw | 4454454-30 | 5455435-28 | 4553353-30 | 88 |
| Corp. Hart | 4445545-31 | 5343243-25 | 4442254-25 | 81 |
| Priv Sharples | 4344454-27 | 3454553-30 | 4432254-24 | 81 |
| | 309 | 306 | 285 | 900 |

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes. tf 7

## Correspondence.

### EDUCATION FOR CHINESE.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Several years ago I wrote in your paper regarding schools in the Foreign settlements. It was supposed that the Municipal Council might allow a grant of funds for the purpose corresponding to what takes place in the French settlement and in Hongkong. The idea was not approved by many either on its own account or in consideration of the great expense it seemed to require.

I venture to recur to the subject, and without holding back my appeal to the constituted authorities of our foreign settlements now make a direct application to the owners of property in the matter. May I not urge the plea that their position and pecuniary interests in the neighbourhood seem to imply a responsibility in what I am referring to, the education of the hundreds and thousands of children connected with us here. The importance of Shanghai cannot be overrated either in its present aspect or in its future relations to the country at large, and the institution of a series of schools under a proper system of superintendence, could not fail to be productive of a great amount of good.

I refrain from entering into any particulars on the subject, only I am impressed with the fact that there are such numbers of Chinese children round about us, who are growing up in ignorance of the very rudiments of knowledge, who might otherwise be in training for usefulness among their countrymen, and for the attainment of what we all desiderate in China. At present I simply lay this matter before those concerned in it, as owners of property, who might either take it up in their respective departments, or use their influence to make the thing one of public action. I may state that in answer to my previous communications on the point, I had a private letter from the late Consul Hughes of a very commendatory kind, assuring me of his interest in it, and his readiness to assist as far as he could. I need not say that similar encouragement from those on whom the responsibility seems to lie would be a high satisfaction.

I am, etc.,
WM. MUIRHEAD.

23rd October.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In answer to my letter of the 23rd, on the "Education of the Chinese," I have received the enclosed, which I am warranted to publish. I am glad at being able to do so, as it may draw attention to the subject.

I am, etc.,
WM. MUIRHEAD.

28th October.

Rev. W. MUIRHEAD.

REV. SIR,—I have read with much interest your letter inserted in the *North-China Daily News* of last Saturday about Education for Chinese. I always feel there is a great want of schools for educating Chinese children in the Settlement. I may say that the cost of teaching for each child amongst us is about $50 a year; only well-to-do people can afford to pay this, so there remain a large number of children in the Settlement uneducated. It will do no end of good if the Municipal Council would establish schools, some to teach English and some Chinese, as they do in Hongkong, and charge a moderate fee to help to support the schools. The Chinese pay about 90 per cent of the taxes, and it is only reasonable that some grant from the taxes should be made to establish schools to teach

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our children. If, however, the Municipal Council should require pecuniary assistance, first to start these schools, I am sure my countrymen will subscribe liberally towards the scheme. The Council might take over the Polytechnic Society's premises and start a school there.

Yours respectfully,

CHUN FAI-TING.

27th October.

## OUR TREES.

*To the Editor of the*

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—If the Council think it worth while to give exact details of the 4,295 trees belonging to the Municipality, it is unkind that they should be made ridiculous by such a list as that published in the last Minutes. Mr. Quelch is probably right about willows, and perhaps about elms, but that seems to be about the extent of his knowledge. He accounts for 1,866 ash trees, and I will guarantee that there is not one ash in, or within many miles of, Shanghai. There may be a bay tree carefully sheltered in some garden, but there is certainly not one on the roads. Nor are there 281 planes—there is not one on the Jessfield Road where there are said to be 12. What is meant by "pin" I don't know, so cannot criticise, but I should like to be shown the 46 crabs on the Bund. The next time I pass the "Carriage turn" I will try to find the 50 elders, but I doubt if I shall succeed. Why not take the trouble to find out the real names of the trees?

I think steps should be taken to make the Public Garden more instructive than it is by adopting the plan in Public Gardens and Parks at home—labelling trees and plants with their names, Botanical and English where possible. The supposition that some people entertain that all trees must have an English name, whether or not they are indigenous in England is, of course, foolish, but the addition of Chinese names would be useful and interesting. Perhaps Dr. Faber could be induced to give his aid in instructing us as to the trees, etc., that we live amongst.

I am, etc.,

H.

29th October.

## Miscellaneous.

## THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

PRESENTATION OF THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Last evening the Challenge Shield subscribed for by the Fire Insurance Agents of Shanghai was presented to the team from the "Mih-ho-loong" Co. who won it at the competition some few months ago. Mr. Alex. McLeod, the Chairman of the Fire Commission, made the presentation in the Municipal Board Room, the successful team being composed of Messrs. H. C. Pearce, G. V. T. Marshall, F. Rückel and H. W. Daldy.

Mr. McLeod, in making the presentation, said—We have met here this afternoon for the purpose of presenting to the team of the Mih-ho-loongs the Shield which they have won, and which has been presented, as you know, by the Fire Insurance Companies of Shanghai for the most efficient company of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, and to each member of the team one of these silver cups. I do not for one moment think it is at all necessary to hold out to the members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade of Shanghai any inducement to do their duty. We all know that they do that without reward, or any hope of reward, beyond the satisfaction that it must give to all the citizens of this town to know that they have such a fine body of men to protect them against the dangers of fire. However, I do think it was a very excellent thing for the Fire Insurance Companies, who benefit very largely by the services of the Fire Brigade, to offer for competition every year this Challenge Shield, and to give to each member of the successful team some little souvenir of their success. As you all know this is the second year which this Shield has been competed for, and, although it must be a little vexing to the team who held it last year, it must also be a great satisfaction to the Mih-ho-loongs to know they have come to the front and hold it this year; and I daresay the fact of their having won will stimulate the other three companies who have competed this year unsuccessfully to greater exertion next year, in the hope of wresting it from the Mih-ho-loongs. The Mih-ho-loongs, I have no doubt, will do all they possibly can to retain the Shield in their possession for another year. I do not think I need say any more, but I do think the community of Shanghai is very greatly indebted to the gentlemen who form the Brigade of Shanghai for the services they perform; they put themselves to great inconvenience to attend at all sorts of hours when the alarm of fire sounds, and I think that not only the male residents, but the ladies of Shanghai, are very greatly indebted to them when they know they can turn in at night and be fairly safe from any great disaster. We know that with the efficient Brigade that we at present possess there is very little fear indeed of any of those terrible disasters which we read of in other cities. I do not think I can say more, except that I now present to the team this Shield, and one of these silver cups for each of the members.

Mr. H. C. Pearce briefly thanked the Insurance Companies for the prizes, and Mr. McLeod for the complimentary way in which he had spoken of the Brigade The Mih-ho-loongs were extremely pleased to become the holders of the Shield, and though they, no doubt, would have to meet strong competition, they would do their best to retain it.

Mr. McLeod then called for three cheers and a "tiger" for the winning team, who returned the compliment by giving three cheers and a "tiger" for Mr. McLeod.

## THE LANCASHIRE COMMERCIAL MISSION.

The Commercial Mission consisting of Messrs. H. Neville and H. Bell, sent out by the Blackburn and other Chambers of Commerce of Lancashire, with Mr. Consul Bourne as adviser, left Shanghai on Tuesday evening to continue their investigations at Chinkiang. Two or three days will be spent there, after which Hankow, Ichang, Chungking, and Chêngtu, the capital of the province of Szechuan, will be visited in turn. The party will then travel to Yunnanfu, down to the highest navigable port in the West River, Posêt'ing, and thence down the river to Wuchou, visiting Canton and Hongkong subsequently. It is expected that the travellers will arrive in Hongkong towards the end of April or beginning of May.

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## THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In writing on this subject I have avoided as much as possible portraying a strong partisan view. I do not wish to favour either the Spanish or the natives, but to give each their due.

I have been dependent mostly upon reports the truth of which I have endeavoured to confirm by personal observation. My movements while in Manila were subject to such exacting espionage that it was impossible for me to witness personally any of the engagements of which I write. In fact from the day of my arrival when I was subject to a most minute examination, during which some small blocks of chocolate wrapped in tin foil excited great suspicion, until my departure, any little excursions even in peaceful districts were refused. I managed however to secure numerous interviews and to acquaint myself with the condition of affairs as viewed by different classes, and this I wish to place before your readers that they may judge for themselves.

My experience has been that native reports cannot be depended upon. But as I base this opinion upon the false reports which the Chinese so readily give forth, I may be wrong in placing the Philippine native in the same light. However, as I am informed that the lower class are not generally particular as to the exact veracity of their tales, such reports as are given as emanating wholly from native sources can as a rule be taken subject to a considerable discount.

The Spanish Government is no doubt possessed of the idea that to let the true condition of affairs be known would be undiplomatic. Still one would make a mistake to stamp every report coming from Spanish sources as a mistatement. There are many Spanish gentlemen and I have friends among them who are anxious that the truth be known, readily giving all information in their possession and in whose reports I have perfect confidence. I have been often informed by these same friends, that they believed the government made a great mistake in so often hiding the true condition of affairs, giving out but those reports which placed the Spanish in a favourable light, for generally something of the truth eventually becomes known, and this bare thread leads to the weaving of a tale which often goes far beyond the truth, doing the Spanish cause much more harm than if the latter had come out at once with the exact account. But the Spanish Government does not believe it wise, consequently the officers are most irritatingly persistent in their efforts to prevent a word, even though the same may be town talk among all classes, from reaching outside the colony. The newspapers are subject to the most exacting censorship; every line must be placed before the Government previous to publication and such a thing as correspondents with the army, even of their own countrymen, are not allowed a peep in the field. Code telegrams are not delivered until the expectant receiver has presented himself at the telegraph office code book in hand and translated before the eyes of the official the message word for word. Letters are opened and disposed of in a manner which is at times bound to cause great confusion in business. One case of which I am in position to know the exact truth, was that of a gentleman at the head of one of the leading firms who, in preparing the mail, personally placed invoices consisting of several sheets in an envelope which he had addressed to his London house, and later saw that the same reached the Post-office and was mailed. The next day the invoices, *minus* the cover, were fished out, about a mile and a-half distant, from a creek which

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flows by the Post-office, by a native boatman who returned them to the sender. How many more and how often important letters and other mail matter are thus chucked into the creek is unknown. The Spanish are very suspicious and grant them that, but what harm can be found, what monstrous plot promoted, in a dreary invoice of 2,000 bales of hemp is beyond my powers of conception. What do the Spanish say? "Why we must keep all military matters secret, for reports of victories would encourage the rebels generally and perhaps induce others to join who would otherwise have had no intention of so doing;" and again as one Spanish gentleman remarked with a laugh: "You foreigners do so enjoy hearing anything against the Spaniard." But as I remarked before, regardless of the restrictions, an inkling of the truth does get through, and a distracted version circulating among the natives from town to town is the result.

Opinions differ greatly as to the cause of the rebellion, and each faction is inclined to lay the blame on the other. That the natives might have rebelled without just provocation I admit, but in the present instance their is no doubt that the natives have had just cause for complaint. I don't wish to convey by that the idea that necessarily their grievances were of sufficient enormity to countenance open rebellion, but that the combined oppression of the church and government is such as would tend to keep the poor natives in a constant state of dissatisfaction. There is proof at hand that certain classes have been nourishing the idea of rebellion for several years and no doubt the information of the rebel successes in Cuba—and it is pretty nearly certain that Cuban agents have been in the Philippines of late—led them to consider the present the opportune time for striking the blow. Fortunately for the Spaniards, the details of the plot became known before the date intended for the commencement of hostilities, and the natives fearing that delay might lead to the total frustration of their designs, opened up on the Spanish in Manila at once, but so prematurely and in such a poorly equipped condition that the result could not be otherwise than defeat. But the long period which has now transpired during which the Spanish have acted only upon the defensive in Manila, unless the almost daily shelling that the gunboats have bestowed upon the coast villages for the last month be considered, has given the rebels time to equip, organise, and drill their men and to build numerous fortifications. They are thus in fact stronger and in better condition to-day than they ever were.

The natives state that their grievances are the extortions of the Spanish officials, especially the unbearable cupidity of those who are stationed in the provinces not under the immediate eye of the Governor-General at Manila; the excessive and inequitable taxation and the unjust mode of levying it; the extortions and interference in affairs of State of the priests of the monastic orders who at present hold the benefices in each parish of the islands. Without doubt the abuses of the government are many, and that corruption marks the career of the officer whether his rank is high or low is well known and often commented upon. It is stated that it is no uncommon occurrence for an officer to return to Spain carrying more money with him than his position yielded him during his whole term. General Weyler who is now in command of Cuban affairs is said to have left Manila with a fortune of more than a million and a half and yet he served but a few years in the Philippines. The extensive smuggling of Mexican dollars which he carried on most systematically is said to have yielded the bulk of this sum, while his good lady is said to have also "peculated" on a somewhat smaller scale herself. Let me here state distinctly, however, that the present Governor-General is considered by all to be a man of integrity and one who undoubtedly does all in his power to encourage honest government. The fault of this all seems to be at Madrid, from where officers are sent out for a short service with so little pay that it is necessary for them to squeeze if they desire an income. In fact it is stated that officers are often obliged to pay directly or distribute indirectly as much money as the amount of their total salary to the officers who obtain the situation for them.

Upon reaching the Philippines, placed more or less all alike in the same position, they protect each other, consequently Courts of Inquiry accomplish but little unless an officer has as far overstepped the bounds that his dishonesty has been clearly determined and proclaimed abroad by the people; he is then sometimes removed but rarely punished. The priests, with the exception of the Jesuits who I believe are a superior body of men, are as a rule an ignorant, bigoted class who look to the advancement of their respective orders collectively and the attainment of wealth and ease individually. In their opposition to all innovations and in their hatred to the advancement of enlightenment and liberality of thought they very much resemble the Chinese. Existing in delightful ignorance of the world about them they seem satisfied, and we might say determined, in preserving the same life that was led by their ancestors two hundred years ago. Many of the natives have, however, risen above the era of ignorance and superstition and it is the light these educated classes have thrown upon the system which has led to many rising in rebellion. The native people are naturally peaceful and take to the teaching of civilisation with eagerness, and have made considerable progress towards a higher social state. They now demand that the priests be confined to missionary labour among the savages and that secular clergy be substituted for the established church and none allowed a hand in the government of the colonies. What do the priests say to this? They say that the natives are as yet mere children and that as such they must be subjected to some degree of authority and guidance. If they are to eventually emerge into a condition of equal capacities and similar ideas to ourselves, they must be taught with care and this slowly. It would be a mistake if absolute freedom of thought and investigation were encouraged now. The late troubles have shown that certain classes are preaching doctrines which the people are not able to comprehend.

The religious orders point with pride to the condition of enlightenment to which they have already brought the masses, and claim credit, which they deserve, for the years of peace in a far distant country among a strange people, when the military consisted of but a handful of men.

### WELCOMING THE REINFORCEMENTS.

Three lots of troops from Spain have already arrived numbering altogether about three thousand men. It is expected that this number will soon be augmented to eight thousand, and the Spanish say that that number can be doubled or tripled, if necessary, without delay. These arrivals are most enthusiastically welcomed and the day of their landing becomes a popular holiday. Profuse decorations, triumphant arches, floral displays and the national colours red and yellow are to beseen on every side. Pretty women look down from numerous balconies and throw arms full of flowers and occasional fans to fall on the shoulders of their newly-arrived countrymen as they go marching by. Pure white doves with their wings bound about with gaily-coloured ribbons were also thrown down, too often but to be kicked to death by the passing troop, who are more engrossed in the coming feast prepared for them than in these pretty messengers of welcome. Judging from appearance these men have been picked up from the very lowest classes of the Peninsula. I have never seen a more unsoldierly-looking lot of soldiers unless it be the Chinese. They were continually out of step, weak-kneed, and marched with anything rather then a military bearing. Rifles carried at all angles, their accoutrements irregularly arranged, and thin light uniforms faded and dirty. In fact there was not the least suspicion of the orderly, sprightly soldier we expect and do find in the modern armies of to-day. I understand these men were new recruits and that they were drilled on board ship. Of course one must take into consideration that the men have just completed a long and tedious sea journey. We can imagine that their quarters were not any too comfortable aboard ship and no doubt many were weakened by sickness. They were glad to get ashore, and threw their caps about in the air with the utmost lack of concern as to whether in their descent they came near enough to be recovered or not. No provision in the shape of quarters had been made so they were placed about the city, the religious orders furnishing temporary housing for them.

### ANTIQUATED ARMAMENTS.

The Philippine command appears specially weak in artillery. Machine guns would play a most important part in intimidating the troops, and field guns would also, of course, be of great use. But with the exception of obsolete muzzle-loaders, they are scarcely provided. To see the bright-looking fellows attached to the artillery drilling, with old gun-metal cannon of the days of King Charles is most interesting, but appears to be a trifle behind the times. The city fortifications consist of numerous battlements defended by those same old picturesque relics of early days. Some few modern guns of small calibre do exist it is true, but it is no exaggeration to say that a single modern battleship could with ease and safety enter the bay and destroy the whole city of Manila. No doubt this state of affairs will be somewhat altered, for it has been stated that one of the transports soon to arrive will bring some modern armament. The equipment and strength of the rebels is unknown; they have a variety of rifles, Mausers among them. That in numbers they are more numerous than was at first reported there is not a doubt.

### HORRIBLE CRUELTIES.

The bulk of the Spanish troops are now in disturbed Cavite province, and the latest news is that they are not having the easy time expected. During the long period when the small handful of Spanish troops were waiting for reinforcements, arrests were made to a great number, until at present it is estimated that over three thousand unfortunates have been corralled. To care for such a great number has taxed the authorities to the utmost, and foul dungeons unfit for any human being have been used as a last resort. It was thus that a horrible death was dealt to the fifty-nine unfortunates, who were smothered in the "Black Hole of Manila." It seems the prisoners were let down into this death pit from an opening above. The sentry on guard excused the affair by saying that it was raining and as he was afraid the inmates would get wet he placed boards over the entrance, thus shutting up the only opening for ventilation, leaving over four hundred gasping creatures fighting each other like madmen in their efforts to find a breath of air. (How refreshing to find a Spaniard so considerate of the suffering of the enemy!) The Philippine gaols and prisons are not very good even in time of peace, and it is said that corruption had reached such a state that after a sentenced man had been placed in prison, it was necessary for the injured party to fee the gaoler that the prisoner might be confined until the end of his term. Now that some of the natives have risen in rebellion against the Spanish very little mercy can be hoped

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for. When a native who is suspected to be connected—or it is to the advantage of the Spanish to consider him connected—with the rebellion has been seized, his arms are bound back by fastening strong cords drawn across the back to each elbow. So tight is this drawn, and so long continued that the arm is inevitably badly lacerated. For example, one prisoner named Lerma had his flesh so badly torn that he lost the use of both arms, and the wound was of such nature as to disable or injure the arm permanently. But this is but the beginning and by far the least of the torture the poor suspect has to undergo before his fate is settled. The prisoner is usually first taken before the Civil-Governor's Military Court where he is subject to examination. If his answers are not satisfactory, and they ordinarily are not, unless guilt is confessed, he is taken to the torture chamber.

THE TORTURE CHAMBER.

After being stripped he is first subjected to whipping with rattans—two hundred blows or more if the victim is specially obstinate. If this is not successful good old-fashioned thumbscrews are brought into play, and the poor wretch, already half dead from the beating, is obliged to undergo the exquisite pain that these little instruments can so readily produce. These torturing machines were actually those used in the days of the Inquisition and preserved to this time in the Monastery of St. Augustine at Manila, to be brought into use at this day when the world calls for mercy and compassion! The above is well known by all to be a fact; the natives add more tortures, which may or may not true. They say that prisoners have been placed against a board wall and small nails driven through each finger holding the arms out as in a crucifixion, until the suffering man cries out a confession. Again, the suspects have been bound and fastened in one position from which they cannot change, while a drop of water is so arranged above them that drop after drop falls on their heads, causing great torture. But even putting aside these native accounts—and yet they do not appear so improbable—there is plenty in the beating and thumbscrews—to which can be added the hanging up the suspects by the thumbs and by a rope fastened to their bound arms behind them—to criticise and condemn. What do the Spanish say to this? Why simply this, and it is certainly one way to look at it, the natives have no fear of simple imprisonment. To their minds there is not the shame and degradation with which we regard it. Consequently some other form of punishment must be resorted to. That torturing is effective is proven by many cases, for from confessions and information secured from guilty parties who were being subjected to torture the names of many of the leaders and other prominent rebels have been divulged. But, while the Spaniards may gain much in this way it is equally certain that there are many innocent persons who, unable to bear longer the pain, would claim guilt or readily accuse guiltless persons for the sake of temporarily saving themselves from torture. This is the case often occurring in China. Why not in the Philippines where about the same class of torture is practised?

SPAIN MAKES PRETENSIONS AS A CHRISTIAN NATION,

and yet she, with the connivance of the Church, indulges in cruel practices the most contrary to the merciful teachings of Christianity. The torturing of the suspect Manuel Abella, an old man seventy years of age, who as a result is now in a very critical condition, is said to have been done at the instigation of one of the priests. Those suspects who are found or declared guilty, are, if the accusation is one of direct participation in aiding the rebellion, sentenced to death. The execution is performed within twenty-four hours of the death-warrant and usually takes place in the public park, where the men, bound, are placed on their knees and shot in the back, death not always being instantaneous. During the last execution thirty-four Spanish ladies were counted among the spectators, in fact the killing is looked upon to a certain extent as a sort of an exhibition and no doubt compensates them for the loss of the bull-fights which have been during these days discontinued. Bands of music are also present and by a rendition of a pleasing programme make the performance all the more enjoyable.

A WORD FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

It should be said in justice to the Governor-General that the number coming under his immediate authority receiving death warrants are proportionately few. In fact, according to precedents established by former treatment of rebels in other countries, the Spanish would be warranted in putting to death any persons in the least way implicated. Others not sentenced to death have been banished, some to the Carolines but the larger number to the unhealthy African coast colonies in the Gulf of Guinea. The Spanish have been accused of arresting a great many of the wealthy natives or half-castes on suspicion, and confiscating their property whether there be sufficient proof of their guilt or not. In this way the government is said to have acquired a great deal of valuable property.

THE REBELS

are at present strongest in Cavite province, but that is not by any means the only district in which they are found. In the province of Nueva, I have it on the best of authority a great deal of fighting has occurred. About a thousand natives who sympathised with the rebel party have been killed. To avoid sending prisoners down to Manila, the authorities have been taking groups consisting of from five to fifteen natives bound hand and foot and pitching them into the river to meet death by drowning. My informant also spoke of two prisoners bound in the customary way who upon being brought before the proper Spanish authority, were immediately slashed and cut unmercifully by a sword in the hands of that individual, who then called a guard who finished what little life there was left in the mutilated bodies by blowing out their brains with his rifle.

THE NATIVE TROOPS.

So far, with the exceptions I am about to mention, the native troops have been loyal. They make good soldiers in appearance, marching with perfect order and preserving while on duty a stolid and determined appearance, which speaks of constant attention to duty and a regard for discipline. It was these plucky fellows who were sent to Tongking to aid the French, where they did such effective work against the Tongking rebels that it has been stated by some officers that they did more in quelling the rebellion than the French did themselves. If they should turn about and join their countrymen, with their knowledge of organisation and drill, the Spanish would find a very difficult task before them. Why would it not be a good idea for the Spanish to send these native soldiers to Cuba to fight, bringing back an equal number of white troops to be used in the Philippines? The Philippine natives could stand the Cuba climate well, require less care and could get through the country with less difficulty, in fact could fight the Cuban rebels with their own weapons. Having no common interest with the Cubans there would be very little probability that they would desert the ranks.

SOME ALARMING INCIDENTS.

The most alarming report of desertion is that from the island of Mindanao, in the extreme south, although of this no particulars are at hand. The Spanish have never been masters of this big island and the last three Governors-General have been carrying on a constant warfare against the natives. Of late the Spanish have been especially energetic in their attempts to conquer the island. Numerous forts, some armed with guns, have been located at different points along a roadway which has been built from Iligan the port to the big lake Lanao which is in the centre of the disturbed districts. Four small gunboats, or rather armed launches, built in Hongkong have but just been placed on the lake. These little craft are built of steel, the two larger provided with twin screws, and all armed with modern quick-firing and machine guns, including two of eight centimetres. Upon the rebellion breaking out in the north the white troops who had been stationed in Mindanao were all recalled to Manila, leaving the defences in the hands of native troops together with a battalion of "Disciplinarios," or state prisoners who are released from confinement upon promise of war duty. It has been reported that these natives have all revolted and are now in supreme control. If this be so, and it is generally believed to be a fact, the great number of arms, ammunition, modern large arms and forts and gunboats, together with the unsettled condition of the whole island will

RENDER THE REBELS SO STRONG

that the island will not be recaptured by the Spanish without a *most extensive expedition* which in their present condition will be impossible for a few years. The Spaniards will be able no doubt to hold the few coast ports. The struggle that has been carried on in the island for the last few years has been one that smacks of "The Crusades." The natives are Mahommedans, and while the same people in North Borneo are considered as quiet law-abiding natives by the British, they rise in rebellion, which has been continued for years, at the suggestion that they should come under the yoke of the Catholic religion and be subject to a government by the Spanish priests. A small shore detachment of native marines, when a few miles outside of Manila, joined in an attack on a small body of Spanish troops who were with them. The natives were defeated, but the reports of the number killed are so conflicting that one cannot tell which to place confidence in. It was stated by several that twenty-two marines were killed and two taken prisoners. In the southern province of Camarines in the island of Luzon, a carefully planned conspiracy was discovered in which all Spanish were to be killed and certain natives were told off for the work. Among those arrested in consequence were two Spaniards who have been brought to Manila, Manuel Pardo, a proprietor of a large steam rice mill, and the other, named Marty.

COSTLY STRATEGY.

While Spanish troops were marching towards Imus, a village occupied by the rebels, they came across a body of rebels. Anxious to display his strategical ability the commander divided his men, sending a column around to surround the natives. He was successful and the two columns gradually closed in about the enemy, but the latter fearing, that some one would get hurt, gently withdrew from the scene, taking the advantage of a near bit of forest to hide their action. The Spanish continued to surround, pleased with the fact that they were having everything own way, and coming within range commenced to fire and the loss was considerable before the Spaniards discovered that they had been firing on each other. Spanish troops to the number of 1,500, while in the province of Batangus marching towards the lake, were on the 13th of October at early morning surrounded by rebels, who firing upon them from the under-

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brush on every side caused them a loss of about fifty killed. The Spaniards were eventually able to disperse the rebels who retreated, leaving, according to Spanish accounts, about two hundred dead on the field.

QUESTIONABLE REPORTS.

The rebels were in possession of the Government powder magazine at Binacazan, near Cavite, and Spanish troops were sent to dislodge them, but according to their own reports "thought it more prudent to retire." The Spanish reports of the loss, published in the semi-official paper, gave it as four slightly wounded, although it is a significant fact that thirteen dead and forty-two wounded were landed on the quay from the expedition. The rebels have been increasing in boldness and have established themselves at San Mateu, but ten miles distant from the capital. As yet they have met with no opposition. The rebel stronghold, of course, is Cavite province which has a population of about 300,000 where they hold 19 out of the 22 villages contained. The centre in which the rebels are gathering is at the village of Imus, seven miles from Cavite city, the place so located that its natural surroundings give aid to the ease with which it may be defended. Fortifications have been built to surround the city and it is thought that the principal stand will be made by the rebels at this point. The rebels are also fortified at Novelata, just outside the city of Cavite, and across the bay. The Spanish gunboats have been incessantly bombarding the place for the last month, without any apparent result. The Governor-General intends to place his troops in Batangas and Lalaguna to keep the rebels from leaving Cavite province and will then try to close in upon them.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

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(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

The following appeared in all the Manila papers:—"A most touching scene took place in the village church of Guiguinto (Province of Bulacan) on Sunday last after high mass. The schoolmaster of the village, Eugenio Catauding, solemnly abjured, in the presence of all the inhabitants of the parish, his adhesion to the abominable and nefarious sect of Freemasons, to which he had previously belonged, exhorting at the same time his fellow-villagers never to listen to the doctrines of such an unclean sect, but defend always the integrity and honour of our beloved Spain. After concluding this act of abjuration, a heavenly choir of voices chanted the hymn 'Pardon, oh! my God,' and the zealous and active priest of the village, the Rev. Frira Leocadio Sanchez, delivered a most impressive and fervent address to the assembled parishioners, setting forth the evils of Freemasonry, which he concluded by saying had been introduced by the devil himself."

On Monday, the 12th of October, 151 unfortunate natives and half-castes were shipped off to Spain *en route* for Fernando Po by the steamer *Manila*. Not content with condemning these poor wretches to exile—if they should ever be fortunate enough to reach their destination—and confiscating all the property of those having anything to lose, at the last moment they were robbed of even the little their relatives and friends had provided them with for their long and pitiless journey. Amongst them were many well-to-do natives whose only offence is probably the heinous crime of being Masons, and a most distressing scene occurred on the quay previous to their embarking in the tender, when their wives, families, and relatives came to bid them probably their last farewell. These had brought them clothes and what money they could rake together, which the Spanish soldiers and officials under whose escort they were were condescending enough to allow them to receive without any objection, but once on board the steamer *Manila* the cupidity of these officials could not resist the temptation of securing ill-gotten gain. The exiles were here stripped naked on deck, minutely examined, and every cent they possessed in money was mercilessly taken from them, amounting altogether to some $1,200, besides all their clothes except those they stood in. From one man a valuable gold watch and chain was taken, from another his gold-rimmed spectacles, both being told that such luxuries would not be required in the place they were going to! The poor wretch from whom the spectacles were taken begged hard for their return on account of his defective eyesight, but his entreaties were of no avail and he merely received a kick for an answer.

These unfortunates will arrive in Spain in winter without any but the scanty tropical clothing they stand in, and it will be only natural if many die off with pulmonary diseases. It may be here mentioned that the Spanish authorities neither provide food nor clothing for the exiles in the place they are deported to, but the unfortunate people are turned loose and made to forage for themselves as best they can. This does not so much matter when exiled to other islands in the Archipelago or to the Carolines or Marianas, where the proverbial hospitality of the native races will always stand them in stead, but in a foreign and sickly place like Fernando Po, with no resources at their disposal, God have pity on them! The Spaniards are openly expressing their hopes that the climate and conditions will soon settle those that don't die on the way or are allowed to drop overboard. This is the treatment such a glorious, magnanimous, and loving mother extends to her children, which the local gagged and servile Press is so effusive in praising!

Large amounts of money have been lately collected for the families of the soldiers killed and wounded in action, but it is doubtful if ever the actual sufferers or their relatives will receive any benefit from the same, more especially the loyal native troops. It is well known that of the immense quantities of cigars and cigarettes liberally given by the different factories for the use of the army very little if any has been distributed amongst the native troops who have remained loyal.

You will have already heard of the abominable atrocities committed by the authorities to extort confessions from the arrested persons, whether innocent or guilty. Anything that may be written is not severe enough and it is to be hoped that Europe will raise her voice in protest, as she has done before on the Bulgarian atrocities and more recently with reference to the Armenians and Cretans. The Black Hole of Manila surpasses even that of Calcutta, and the incident is perfectly true. In justice to the Captain-General be it said that on hearing of it he was so disgusted and annoyed that he kicked the Lieutenant on duty down the stairs and threatened the Lieutenant-Governor with arrest.

On the 13th of October 1,100 more troops arrived from Spain in the steamer *Antonio Lopes*, making about 3,000 since the outbreak.

The idea prevalent in Hongkong, according to last papers received, that the rebellion was put down is the very opposite of the truth. Far from this being the case matters are daily becoming more serious. The inexplicable delay in attacking the rebel stronghold at Imus, in Cavite province, has allowed the natives to assemble there in large force, variously estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand; most of whom are armed, many of them with the most modern Mauser rifle, as the wounds inflicted on Spanish soldiers testify. They have thrown up earthworks on the most approved modern principles and strongly entrenched, clearly denoting that they are not devoid of European assistance. It is openly stated that some Spanish officers have gone over to them. Imus is one of the most commanding positions around Manila; from it branch off roads to Manila, Cavite, the villages to the west of Cavite, to the province of the Laguna, and, what is far more important, to the hills giving communication to the province of Batangas, which latter communication is evidently being made free use of, as daily skirmishes are taking place between the rebels and the Spanish troops, with very doubtful results for the latter. So far there can be no doubt the rebels have decidedly the advantage, and on the 13th of October, near Talisay, in Batangas, and between this and the Laguna district, a very sanguinary battle was fought, in which the Spaniards lost their colonel and two captains killed, one lieutenant killed and several wounded, besides 80 rank and file killed and 100 made prisoners; and the rebels captured 5,000 rounds of ammunition. As usual, the papers guard an absolute silence on this subject, but from the feeling observable in the Escolta it is evident a depression exists, and this morning (15th) at 5 a.m. 500 Spanish soldiers were despatched in all haste by steamers to the Laguna, about the same number of Indian troops being sent yesterday. Away to the east, in the province of Morong, about 25 miles from Manila, some heavy fighting has taken place within the last few days, and yesterday a further outbreak occurred near Bocane, in Bulacan province, and on the line of railway from Manila to Dagupan, some 14 miles from Manila. A party of rebels 1,000 strong attacked and captured the village of San José, in Nuevo Ecija province, some 60 miles from Manila, also to the north. It is reported that a steamer has landed a cargo of arms and ammunition on the Pacific coast of Luzon, a thing not at all unlikely and extremely easy to undertake.

Everything now is dependent on Imus. Should the Spaniards meet with a repulse there—a thing not at all unlikely—then matters will be very serious and an immediate general rising may be looked for all round.

Arrests continue to be made, especially of those who have any property to lose, and each day's official *Gazette* publishes orders confiscating some poor unfortunate's property. This will be a fine time for hungry office-seekers and penniless officers for enriching themselves on the spoils, a golden opportunity that will be taken due advantage of. The cream will go to these people, leaving the skim milk only for the Government. It is said the latter is trying to negotiate a loan of six million dollars with the Banco Espanol, giving as a guarantee the confiscated property of the rebels!

A few days back, in a night attack in Batangas province, the rebels attacked a Spanish column, but a second column coming up to the latter's assistance, the rebels quietly retired and the two Spanish columns, taking each other for the enemy, kept up the firing, causing a loss of 19 killed and 42 wounded, before the mistake was found out.

The banqueting and entertaining of the newly arrived officers from Spain are now the order of the day, and some of the speeches serve to give an idea of the Spanish feeling towards the natives. It is idle to compare these natives with the Malay race of Java and the Malay Peninsula or with the native races of India. In intelligence they are quite equal to the Japanese and had they been under English rule for half the period they have been subject to Spain they would unquestionably have made their mark in the world. They are docile and tractable, require only to be ruled with justice, and

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give very little trouble. They are also fairly honest, and had it not been for the examples set them by dishonest rulers, who have for ages made them a target for systematic plunder, thieving would be hardly known. As a proof of this I call attention to the various Igorrote tribes in the mountain districts of North Luzon, still only partly subdued. There, away from baneful Spanish influence and retaining their own faith, thieving is a vice quite unknown.

Many writers wish to attribute the present revolution to the extortions of the Friars. This is not quite right; on the whole their influence has been for good, and although they have no doubt ignored their vows of chastity and poverty, still they have often been the means of preventing greater extortions on the part of the Spanish officials, especially in the provinces, and if they have sometimes sinned against the sixth commandment they are simply mortals like the rest of us and it is unjust to cast the odium of the present state of affairs entirely on them.

A man who has shone high above everything in the present troubles is Governor-General Blanco, of whom Spain or any other nation may justly be proud. To his serenity and calmness Spain at the present moment owes her possession of the islands and the white race probably their lives. Had the wholesale shooting of suspected natives clamoured for by the majority of Spaniards on the first ebullition of excitement taken place, the populace would have turned desperate and a wholesale slaughter of Europeans taken place in retaliation.

Wholesale arrests of prominent natives continue to take place and the province mail steamers just arrived have brought some well-known people, whose only crime is probably the very heinous one in Spanish eyes of having money.

16th October.

The Governor-General returned from Calamba yesterday afternoon, where he has been inspecting the rebel positions, and it is now reported that he requires 20,000 Spanish troops to quell the rebellion. Some severe fighting has taken place in Batangas province around Tuy, Calaca, and Balayan, where bands of natives 2,000 strong have generally succeeded in forcing the troops to retire. The immense estate of Nagsagbu, belonging to Mr. Pedro Roxas, the richest man in the islands, and who was fortunate enough to escape to Singapore, having been confiscated by the Government, was to have been taken possession of by the Judge of Batangas, but the rebels have forestalled him and are in full possession of the place, after driving out the troops on duty, over 70 odd.

Every day balloons are being sent up from the rebel lines on all sides of Manila and are plainly visible. These are evidently signals for some preconcerted attack.

This morning it is reported 800 men belonging to one of the native regiments have revolted, but so far there seems to be no confirmation of this. That something is wrong, however, is evident from the hurried return of the Governor-General and large reinforcements of Spanish troops sent up *viâ* the Laguna.

ALPHIA.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

## AFFAIRS IN FORMOSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Anping, 9th October.

If the question of Mid-Formosa atrocities is to be dropped, such rubbish as that contributed by Professors and War Correspondents should be suppressed. We had quite made up our minds to afford the Japanese every opportunity of remedying the deplorable state of affairs now prevailing in the centre of the island before referring again to the subject. But when Professor Burton calmly asserts that "your correspondent's statements as to the action of the Japanese are, with a few exceptions, either exaggerations or pure fabrications," we feel bound to remonstrate and when the War Correspondent hysterically finds himself "highly indignant in reference to the exaggerations that have been indulged in as to the alleged atrocities," and in fact "denies that there were any atrocities," your correspondent, naturally, feels inclined to give some more instances of brutality practised by the soldiers. Will Professor Burton and the War Correspondent be convinced that the atrocities took place *before the rebellion*, and that the cruelties complained of led to the rebellion? If, as we suppose, the learned Professor derived his information from Chinese in Japanese employ we can well understand how he has been misled.

The Japanese Government have already shown their disapproval, in dismissing certain officials and trying army officers by court-martial. It is only fair, therefore, to presume that they are exerting themselves to bring about peace, and foreigners in South Formosa are only too anxious to afford every help. There are several gentlemen willing, at this moment, to sacrifice time and money, should the Japanese be willing to accept their services in the way of mediating, for without foreign aid it is difficult to see how matters can be arranged.

We gladly dismiss the subject of atrocities, but if Professors and War Correspondents are permitted to challenge our statements, we must produce further proofs.

About five hundred boxes of camphor go forward by the *Thales*, representing nearly all the stock held at Chipchip and Hoonim prior to the outbreak. There is perfect disorder in the camphor districts, and a foreign compradore has been lately robbed on the road of $2,000. The Japanese appear to be quite helpless, and utterly unable to cope with the Formosan highwaymen.—*Hongkong Daily Press.*

## NANSEN'S RETURN.

The following

SPEECH BY DR. BRUNCHORST AT THE RECEPTION FESTIVAL IN BERGEN

shows how scientific men value Dr. Nansen's achievement:—

When we, three years ago, said good-bye to the men that are our guests to-day, there was in every heart a warm desire of soon seeing Nansen and his men again. But in the hour of departure there were also many wet eyes—because we feared. We feared that the way of merit and honour on which Nansen had determined to travel, might become a road of sorrow and destruction. And we had reasons for fearing. During 400 years has the great white icefield that crowns the earth, been attacked by courageous men. From all sides have they advanced upon it. In all ways have they tried to conquer its icy darkness. They have come on one single ship, and they have come many in a flock; they have tried with boats, and they have tried with sleighs. They have made attempts with small ships, and they have made attempts with great ones, with 100 men on board. But the dead still icefield resisted all attacks. It crushed the ships. It broke the men's courage with hunger and cold. And the majority never came back. The knowledge of man ate itself, from time to time, with immense effort, a little way into the border of the field; but the great ice monster itself remained always the same unconquered. This was three years ago. Now is the monster vanquished. Now is the spell broken. Now has come for the first time a new era in the history of polar researches. Now is marked out the way which will reveal to us all the secrets of the polar regions. And this is owing to Fridjof Nansen. That is why our whole nation is jubilant towards him. That is why we place him in the "High Seat" among the sturdiest sons of Norway. His men share the honour of carrying through the expedition entrusted to him by the nation. But to him is due the honour of planning it, of having marked out the way that leads right into the heart of the polar icefields, and that merit reaches far wider than the direct results—however great these are—of the expedition he has now accomplished. When Nansen, seven years ago, presented his plan of a Norwegian polar expedition, there were some who believed, but many who doubted. Truly, the plan was built and the road laid on scientific methods. But the experiences it builded upon—the facts which were its ground pillars—they were very few. Therefore was a genial master required in order to make the building solid. It was like a bridge laid towards the Pole—with more hazardous arches than any one had imagined—with a deep abyss on each side. A small vessel and thirteen men alone in the icy desert; a current of which many were doubtful. But Nansen and his little flock, they trusted that the vessel was good and the road the right one. And they staked their lives in proving it to be so. Now does no one doubt any longer. With genial insight was the plan laid. At all points it proved unerringly right. To the least detail was everything studied out beforehand. That is why we to-day were able to see the *Fram* sail unharmed into our port. That is why the three years in the polar seas did not harm a hair on the heads of the men whom we to-day welcome—a wonder in the history of polar researches. That is why this expedition has accomplished so much more than previous ones. That is how this expedition has broken a new road for future polar researches. The time of unplanned trials is past. The time of planned researches has come. This is the unwithering merit of Nansen, a merit which will never be forgotten in the history of science. That is why Fridjof Nansen's name is mentioned through the whole world—to the honour of himself and his country. And that is why he also deserves that you greet him with a thundering hurrah, as vigorous as has ever sounded over this place.—(Translated from *Bergen's Tidende* by O. S.)

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Reliable Remedies.—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations. 22

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## LIFE IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

### A SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHER.

"Of the making of books there is no end." But the old copy-book maxim would have little significance if the books either well or ill written had not secured publishers. Despite the assertion that "Barabbas was a publisher," the publisher is a most useful person. He makes or breaks the fortune of the budding author. We have in London at present a very charming, cultivated young Scotchman, Mr. John Macqueen, who is becoming the leading publisher of England, now that the fortunes of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and the Bentleys, seem to be somewhat on the wane, to judge by their slender lists of new books. Mr. Macqueen secured the old Rivington interests and he has steadily built up the fallen fortunes of that well-known house. Among his earlier works he secured Clement Scott's *From the Bells to King Arthur*, a royal tribute to Sir Henry Irving by England's dramatic essayist of the century.

### A BOOK TO READ.

Other books followed. One of these was a brilliant society novel, *Her Ladyship's Income*, by "Lorin Kaye," gone into a second edition. "Lorin Kaye," I find, is a name adapted from the names of an American *littérateur*, and a charming English lady, a Miss Konstaur. This young lady is a less experienced writer than her American associate. Hence she deserves the greater praise. By the way, her sister is a popular and gifted leading lady on the London stage, and her brother is one of the most promising civil servants in all India. He is in his early twenties, yet is on the high road to the first rank in Calcutta, and already may act as Judge on occasion. I am not learned in Civil Service lore but I should say Edward Konstaur, in dramatic phrasing, is a possible "under-study" to the first post her Gracious Majesty has to offer to a Civil Service subject. The book is dangerously clever. Please read it and translate my meaning. Its interest never flags. Its English is of the cultivated school of George Meredith. Its vivacity, its humour, its sorrowful truth to 19th century society, is well sustained. Then why you ask, is it "dangerously clever?" I answer for my own part and leave you to do the same, its pessimism, its hopeless ring, its strange unrestfulness, hurt all truly reverent men and women. But it is a success.

### SOME SUCCESSFUL BOOKS.

Other of Mr. Macqueen's books are equally successful. His *Court of England, under George the Fourth*, founded on Queen Caroline's Diary and Letters, is one of the books of the hour. An old American rhyme, sings its way "to my heart of memories," a rhyme written anonymously, but by wiseacres attributed to Oliver Wendell Holmes, as apropos of the reign of George IV.

She was a beauty in the days
When Madison was President;
And quite coquettish in her ways
On cardiac conquests much intent.

Grandpapa, on his right knee bent,
Wooed her in stiff old-fashioned phrase,
She was a beauty in the days
When Madison was President.

And when your roses, where her'e went
Shall go, my Lill who date from Hayes,
I hope you'll wear her sweet content
Of whom tradition lightly says:
She was a beauty in the days
When Madison was President
And George the Fourth was King.

Presto, let us turn from Court intrigues, George the Fourth or Madison, and pay tribute to another book of Mr. Macqueen's, the exquisite English translation of the Abbé F. de Lamennais's *Essay on Indifference in Matters of Religion*. Lord Stanley of Alderley has made this translation and written a scholarly preface, with a text quoted from the late Cardinal Manning, "Indifference is worse than error," culled from a sermon delivered 25 years ago in Paris. Pagans, Nonconformists, Anglicans, or Romanists must find refreshment of soul in the perusal of such a tender, and inspired book. Mr. Macqueen has no more beautiful production than this to mark his career as a young publisher in England's metropolis. He closely follows it with *The Sign of the Cross*, by Wilson Barrett, the well-known actor. A celebrated English Bishop is to write the preface of this book, which is to appear before Christmas-tide.

### CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Before we know where we are we shall have the holidays upon us. Already new amusements for country-house parties are being got up. Christmas in "the shires" or the hunting counties, is indeed a royally delightful holiday. A certain hostess of a house I visit now and then, in Warwickshire, has arranged a midnight ballroom bicycle ride. Musical accompaniments are to be part of the show. The guests are to be dressed, the ladies in silk cycling costumes, the men in black satin kneebreeches and stockings. The ballroom floor is to be heavily chalked. The riders at twelve o'clock on Christmas eve stop short in their ballroom race and while the bells in the house tower ring out the revels of the glad day, the entire household are to sing the *Gloria in Excelsis*.

### THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

Which reminds me that the ex-Empress Eugénie, although full of French preferences for New Year's Day, is a devout believer in Christmas merry-makings. Rumour hath it that she is to spend her Yuletide with her old friend Queen Victoria. I can never forget the still beautiful woman, as I saw her about five years ago. She was in deep mourning. It was in Farnborough. I was wandering about the grounds and saw this famous lady pause before the shrine of her dead Emperor, a huge sarcophagus, presented by Victoria R. "as a mark of affectionate sympathy." Well, the ex-Empress has this month made her will. She has left the bulk of her property to the little daughter of the widowed Princess of Battenberg, who is her god-child. One recalls the tender story of the love of the late Prince Imperial for Princess Beatrice, in the long ago. George R. Sims, the people's poet, made the romance the subject of one of his most graceful lyrics. Perhaps this willing of money to the little daughter of her dead son's one-time sweetheart is the shadow in sunshine of a most loving memory in her strange life. We owe the ex-Empress a deal. A London manicure told me that she it was who made manicuring such an essential matter in a woman's toilet. That in fact she prepared a little essay on the nails showing how indicative the nails are in their appearance of good health. But this may be said of the hair and the eyes. The hair by being brushed nightly is kept in marvellous condition. Irons make the locks prematurely grey. The latest hair-dressing does away with fringes, the latter in any case being impossible to the enthusiastic bicyclist, with a high wind blowing.

### THE LATEST WHIM.

The bicycle is not the only craze for outdoor getting about. A van is the latest, and it has become a great tourist fashion. American and English "globe-trotters" have adopted a three-horsed van with windows and flags galore. They call themselves "Raiders." The van is a house on wheels, and the people who use it avoid all extra hotel charges, etc., and picnic in true gipsy fashion. By dividing the expenses, say between four people, it is not a serious matter, and is certainly a most independent way of seeing the world. The only objection is that the villagers get ideas on seeing the van approach that a play is coming to town, and they shout various remarks about the "show folks." Still that tells for little compared with the jollity of the outing and its unconventionality.

### THEATRICALS.

"Show folks" indeed. We are now with early autumn, thinking of our London show folks. *Cymbeline*, to be produced by Sir Henry Irving, is the talk of the hour. It inaugurates the appearance of the great actor, after his latest American triumphs. Seats are in demand, and the few to be had command fabulous prices. The 22nd of September or next week Tuesday is the opening night, and with this latest Shakespearean revival Sir Henry will usher in the dramatic season. Miss Terry is in bad health. No wonder, she has buried some of her nearest and dearest friends latterly, related to her by ties of blood as well as of friendship. She is a super-sensitive woman, and grows sad and ill to see her beloved ones go one by one. It is a mistake to have too much emotion. Yet the best women in the world have it. They get a deal of love back after all. I hope soon to describe to you the return of Amy Sherwin, from her Cape trip. A grand triumphal pageant got up by about twenty friends will mark the home-coming of sweet Amy Sherwin Görlitz.

ANNIE WAKEMAN LATHROP.

London, 18th September.

## CYCLING ROUND THE WORLD.

### AMONG THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

NINTH ARTICLE.

Wasiliowka, South Russia.

For days we have been travelling in a land with no roads. There are only cart tracks across the wide stretches of uninteresting slopes, spreading like billows for weary miles, and seeming to have no end; tracks, indeed, with nothing definite about them, fifty yards wide, and every driver selecting his own course. In one place you see deep ruts of hard-baked earth, at another a mass of dust which defies the strength of any cyclist to push through.

So we have bumped about in the ruts till our bones ached. Or we have slowly plodded over the powdered soil, sinking at every step over the shoes. That kind of thing, we admit, gets monotonous in time. Besides, there has been the additional worry of never being sure we are on the right road till there comes an unpleasant proof positive that we are not. Every ten or twelve miles are diverging paths, and there is as much likelihood as not of the wrong one being taken.

One night, when within three or four miles of our halting-place, we lost our way. Darkness overtook us quickly; there was nothing but wild, desolate land on either side, and some of the paths we followed simply led us to a hill and there stopped. Opening a map and trying to find a way by the light of rapidly ignited matches, while one argued one route was our road and another was certain it was nothing of the sort, generally ended in burning a hole in the map, followed by a prodigious waste of temper. We trundled our machines over rough ground to the summit of a mound, and there we found nothing but three disconsolate and decrepid windmills that creaked mockery at us. Far down in a valley we heard the yelping of dogs. Slowly we wended our way towards them. At last we saw a cottage. Could they tell us the way? But men in a strange dress, speaking a strange tongue, and riding strange-looking machines, are not the folks to converse with on a dark night in South

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Russia. The cottagers were in a fright; the children yelled; the door was hastily bolted, and through the window could be seen the whole family, huddled in a corner, shaking with terror. So we went on. We laid hold of a man who did not think us from another world. He knew what we wanted, and led us down a precipitous path, so steep that at times we had to carry the bicycles and cautiously feel our way through the blackness with our heels. At last we were led, panting and exhausted, to a shanty that served the village as hotel.

Russia is the home of officialdom. Our passports have to be produced wherever we go. Hardly do we arrive at a place before some official in white peaked cap, white jacket, blue trousers and high top boots, and a sword dangling from his waist, is upon us, desiring to inspect our passports. Then he must inspect our baggage, have the photographic camera opened so that he may be sure it is not a disguised infernal instrument, ply us with questions where we come from, what is our object in coming at all, whether we are not being paid by the British Government to report what we see, where we slept last night, where we intend to sleep the night after to-morrow, and so on for the half-hour. Yet, apart from these persistent interrogatories, we have met with courtesy. A subordinate, airing his authority before a crowd of gaping, hairy-chested Muscovites, may be inclined to be brusque. But his superior generally interests himself in our journey, wishes us *bon voyage*, and comes out to see us start. Even in the big towns a declaration has to be made who we are and what we are doing, and our passports are scrutinised as an old farmer inspects a five-pound note to make sure there is no forgery.

The villages are neither imposing nor picturesque. An air pervades them of abject squalidness, dejection, and hopelessness. The inhabitants move on to their labour with sullen compliance, as though they knew their lot was misery and semi-starvation, and they recognise the futility of any attempt to put things straight. Sites of villages appear to be chosen because the spot is so rough and barren that no vegetation can possibly be reared on it. Hillocks are surmounted by dirty hovels thatched with black twigs. A palisading surrounds each house, and there is generally a sickening pool of slime in which grunting hogs wallow. Absolutely no attempt is made at comfort or decoration, or even decency. The earth forms the floor, an unevenly hewn bench acts as table, and in the corner is a wooden frame covered with a foul rag to serve as bed. The men are tall, brawny, black-haired, black-bearded savage monsters, wearing long blue shirts, the conventional high boots, and hats of astrakan. The children are never washed and play in the mire all day long, wearing nothing beyond an offensive shirt. Altogether, therefore, a Russian cottage here in the South is as repulsive as one can well conceive.

At one end of the village is the bazaar, a collection of low wooden huts doing duty as shops. The only time business is done is between half-past-five and seven o'clock in the morning. Then folks from outlying districts drive in in their rattling carts, or come leisurely in their bullock waggons. Wares are pitched in the roadway; carts, waggons, horses and oxen stand about; hoarse-throated peasants barter their produce; the red, green, and yellow shawls which the women tie about their heads give colour to the picture, and for an hour or so the scene is one of interesting animation. But after the market comes the drinking of strong spirits, and towards mid-day the journey home is commenced. The man sprawls asleep at the bottom of his jolting cart, while the woman drives, or rather squats, with her hands in her lap, letting the animals find their own way and go their own pace.

Our appearance among these people always causes a sensation. Many of them have never before seen a bicycle, and they are so struck with marvel that we almost knock them over before they think of getting out of the way. As we ride into a little hamlet, thudding our "Rovers" over the uneven ground, there is always mad excitement. Those in the streets shout for those in the houses to come out, and then, as we stand gesticulating and making signs we want something to eat and drink, there is soon a throng of two or three hundred about us, making a hideous noise, explaining to one another who we are, and elbowing one another to get a better view. The peasants never threaten—they only display a rather troublesome curiosity. Nor, when we slept a night at a village, had we any reason to grumble at the charges. One landlord, who knew French, having thirty years ago accompanied some Roumanian prince as servant on a six months' visit to Paris, charged us 2½d. each, and for this we had plenty of ham, sausage, and bread, a pint and a half of wine, a passable bed, and, in the morning, eggs, bread and butter, and milk. As he insisted on describing us to the villagers as American millionaires, he might have made a little more profit.

It is difficult to explain the awful eye-weariness that follows on having hardly anything to gaze upon for days together but the undulating, treeless, parched land, baked and caked with the fierce heat. The hot winds rolling from the plains gather columns of dust, and advance in gigantic clouds, swirling and eddying, until they envelope us like dun cloaks, and we shut our eyes and tighten our lips, and ride on till they have passed. We were glad one Sunday to have a rest at the fairly-sized town of Kisziniew, and find a hotel and have good food. In the evening we strolled in the public gardens, thronged with townsfolk making holiday. There a long avenue, and all the seats were occupied with brightly-dressed girls and mirthsome soldiers, while a constant stream of pedestrians sauntered to and fro. Above all the chattering and laughter was the music of a fine band. For all in the world it was like Hyde Park on Sunday evening—a perfect hive of animation and lightheartedness; a little world far away in Russia, and of which the three of us had not even heard the name forty-eight hours previously. Several young Russian soldiers, recognising our nationality, spoke to us in English. A few had been to England; the rest had been in America. One evening as we were sitting in an inn, attempting to keep our spirits up by the flickering light of a single candle, feeling rather lonely in this far land, not able to speak its language, we were suddenly aroused to merriment by hearing some one singing, "'E don't know where 'e are!" It was a Russian cavalryman who had lived fourteen years in London. He was delighted to have an opportunity of talking English, and looked forward to the time, as soon as his period of service was up, when he could return to England.

Villages in Southern Russia lie far apart, and often we have been tired to the point of fainting before reaching a cluster of huts to seek food. Eggs are about the only thing we can get, and after a man has eaten ten eggs in one day he somehow begins to be epicure enough to desire a change. For some days, however, eggs and bread were our only food. There are few inns, and we have been content to lie down to sleep on a bundle of dried maize leaves, and wash in the morning in a horse-trough. The peasantry have proved inhospitable, and frequently deny us either bread or water. Indeed they fear us, and the offering of money is not sufficient to decrease their dread. One broiling afternoon, one of the trio hung behind his companions several miles. The heat and the dust had made his tongue as dry as a piece of leather. Meeting some country carts he wanted to buy fruit from the dark-visaged and uncouth drivers, but they only swung their whips and threatened to use them if he dared to come too near. Pleading and menacing were vain. He could die of thirst before they would part with a water-melon. Then the party came to a rude wooden cross on the top of a hill where a long-bearded old man was on his knees, praying with fervour and touching the ground with his forehead. He was one of the host of holy men to be met with throughout Russia. As soon as the savage country folks saw him they descended from their carts, and, hat in hand, advanced with a bunch of fruit or a junk of bread, or a few kopecks, and reverently placed them before the hermit. It was a curious phase of character these men displayed—refusing to relieve the thirst of a stranger, and yet grovelling religiously before a professional praying man. The praying man was, however, wiser than they. He readily sold to the cyclist the fruit the peasants brought, and made no ado about accepting twice its proper value.

JOHN FOSTER FRASER.
S. EDWARD LUNN.
F. H. LOWE.

## Law Reports.

### H.B.M.'s CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 27th October.

Before H. BENCRAFT JOLY, Esq.,
*Acting Assistant Judge.*

NUTTAH SINGH *v.* AJAB SINGH.

This was a claim for $25, money lent during July last.

The plaintiff said that he lent the defendant the $25 on the understanding that he would repay it in two months. A witness saw the money pass, but there was no receipt. When the plaintiff requested payment the defendant said he would not pay the money as a friend of his had lost his job through him (plaintiff).

Nata Singh said he was aware the defendant had received the money, and

Otum Singh deposed to seeing the plaintiff give the defendant the $25.

The defendant entirely repudiated the loan and alleged that the case was brought out of spite, he being of a different sect. The plaintiff had been out of work and did not have the money to lend.

Caen Singh said he knew the plaintiff had a grudge against defendant, and he would surely have known if the money had been lent. To his knowledge there was no debt.

Allah Singh and Junda Singh gave similar evidence, and the plaintiff having been recalled,

His Honour dismissed the case, with costs.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Diseases of the skin.—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

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## H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd October.

Before H. Bencraft Joly, Esq., *Magistrate.*

R. v. Middleton.

Mr. Osborne Middleton appeared to a summons alleging that on the 16th inst. he drove a pony and trap to the common danger over the Loongfei Bridge. Inspector Wilson watched the case for the Police. The hearing occupied over two hours.

Sikh Police-constable No. 66 deposed—On Friday, the 16th instant, I was on duty near the Loongfei Bridge, west side, directing carriages to keep to the left. The defendant was driving a hansomette on the right side, and when he was within about twenty-five yards of me I called out to him, and beckoned to him to keep on the left side. The defendant, however, kept to the wrong side, and when he was within four or five yards, I stepped forward and called out "Keep to the left." The defendant did not change his course, and taking hold of the whip called out "Get out of the way." But he then saw that if he kept on he would run over me so he pulled out. I could not say that the defendant intended to strike me, but he took hold of the whip.

In answer to the defendant witness said he was not conversing with another Sikh constable as the defendant drove up.

Mr. Middleton, in answer to His Worship, said he did not admit the charge, it was totally unfounded.

Sikh Police-sergeant No. 69 deposed—At about 6.20 on the 16th inst. I was standing about six yards away from the last witness, whom I saw calling out to the defendant to go to the left side. When about six or seven yards away from the defendant's carriage the last witness stepped forward and again called out to the defendant to keep to the left. The defendant took his whip in hand and called out "Get out of the road," and the Police-constable had to draw back to avoid being run over. I also called out to the defendant to keep to the left as he went by.

By Inspector Wilson—No 66 was standing in the centre of the road.

Police-constable Johanssen deposed—I was on duty on the 16th instant at the Loongfei Bridge, in the middle of the road about thirteen yards from the last witness. The first I heard in connection with this case was hearing Mr. Middleton call out to No. 66 to get out of the road. There was a clear road on the left side where the defendant should have driven, but, disregarding the instructions to go at a walk over the bridge, he came along rapidly and passed a carriage which was on the bridge. After passing the carriage the defendant took the left side, but I had to tell him before to keep in line and on the proper side.

Answering the defendant the witness said the pony was going at about eight miles an hour.

Inspector Wilson produced a copy of the *N.-C. Daily News* containing the Municipal Notification directing drivers of carriages to cross the bridge at a walk.

Defendant said he did not recollect seeing the advertisement and he thought he was complying with the notice on the bridge which said "drive slowly."

Inspector Wilson mentioned that two or three days ago the notice had been changed to "drive at a walk."

His Worship said the fact of the Municipal Notification having been duly published must be binding upon the defendant.

Police constable Sexton stated—I was on duty at the Loongfei Bridge on the 16th inst. on the Shanghai side. At about 5 p.m. that afternoon the defendant passed over the bridge driving to the Bubbling Well. He was going so fast over the bridge I was obliged to run after him and caution him. He slackened his pace on the bridge. There was a notice posted up "Drive slowly. Keep to the left." I understood that to mean that people must drive slowly at a walk, or a trot that would not exceed a walk. On two previous occasions I had cautioned the defendant. On the 16th at five o'clock I called his attention to the notice and he said something about not having seen it. I did not see Mr. Middleton returning at 6.20 p.m.

Mr. Middleton said he had never spoken to the witness before the afternoon of the 16th inst. when he was cautioned.

Witness said he was positive he had cautioned the defendant.

Mr. Edmund Malloy, called by the defendant, said he was with Mr. Middleton in the hansomette on the day in question. Approaching the bridge on the way out to the Bubbling Well Road Mr. Middleton slackened the pace of the pony and kept to the left. A foreign policeman came up and told Mr. Middleton that he was driving too fast, and that it was the third time he had cautioned the defendant. Mr. Middleton said it was the first time he had spoken to the constable, and, he believed the first time he had seen him. Witness certainly thought that the pace the defendant was driving complied with the notice to drive slowly. Coming back some Sikh policemen were standing on the west end of the bridge, and if Mr. Middleton had driven to the left it looked as if he would not have had room between them and the fence. There may have been room, but it did not look like it. The Sikhs were talking together, and they evidently did not see the carriage coming. Witness did not see either of them direct Mr. Middleton to drive to the left. After passing the foreign constable some one called out to stop. Witness was not paying very much attention to what was going on but he could not very well have missed seeing the Sikhs directing Mr. Middleton.

Cheng Ah-soo, nafoo in the employ of Mr. Middleton, said his master did not drive fast, but on approaching the Loongfee Gate he had been cautioned to drive slowly and keep to the left. When returning from the Bubbling Well Road over the bridge witness saw two Sikh constables standing there, and there was sufficient room to have gone by them on the left side. There was no carriage on the bridge, and his master went slowly. Witness did not remember any foreign or Sikh constable coming up to the carriage and telling his master to stop.

Witness, in reply to Inspector Wilson, said that from his seat at the back of the hansomette it was not possible to see what was going on in front.

Mr. Middleton, being sworn, said that he drove from the Bund to the bridge at a smart pace—six minutes, and as he approached the bridge he pulled up the pony to what might be called a jog trot. About 15 ft. on the bridge a constable came up and told him to stop, at the same time adding it was the third occasion he had cautioned him for driving too fast over the bridge. Witness said he had no recollection of being cautioned. The notice on the bridge said "drive slowly," and he obeyed it. Coming back witness was driving on the left side, and nearing the bridge he saw two Sikh policemen, one being a sergeant, apparently giving instructions to another. They were standing from 12ft. to 15ft. from the bamboo fence, and as he approached they shouted out to go to the left. Witness told them that if he went to the left he would drive over them. He considered it practically impossible to drive so close to the mud at the side, without running them down or getting into a collision. There was no carriage on the bridge or near. The men were not attending to their duty, and they were so far over that it was impossible to safely pass them on the left.

By Inspector Wilson—The policemen were at least 30 feet away from where they had been.

Mr. Middleton added—I have been driving for twenty-five years here and have never had an accident. My pony will not go at a walk, but is is no faster than a horse walking. I go at the same pace now as then and have not been cautioned since.

His Worship pointed out that the police had difficult and important duties to discharge, and it was therefore necessary they should be assisted, but at the same time the evidence in the present case was so well balanced that it was difficult to give a decision. However, he would dismiss the summons, with a caution to Mr. Middleton.

29th October.

R. v. King.

Edward King, unemployed, of no fixed abode, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the Huangpoo River from the Kungping Road jetty on the previous day.

Accused, in reply to his Worship, said he arrived from Japan three days before, but had no promise of employment. He wished to get to Honolulu, to look after the lepers. He had been in Japan for a few months, engaged in a newspaper office. He came to Shanghai as there were no boats leaving direct for Honolulu until the 17th of November.

George Sterling said he saw the accused pass his house two or three times and then make a rush for the gangway leading to the river in the Old Dock. Accused jumped from a step on to a sampan, and witness, thinking he was going into the river jumped into the water. When witness got out he saw the accused on board the *Lyeemoon*.

Accused said he wanted to get on to the wharf. The gate was closed and the only way he could see was to get on to the sampan and get right round. He wanted to get on the *Saikio Maru*. He had been sick in Japan for about a week and was in hospital.

Dr. Grant, Municipal Health Officer, said the accused required proper care and attention, and he put in a letter reporting the result of examining him.

His Worship, addressing the accused, said he thought it would be for his good to be in a place where he could have proper treatment and friends to talk to. He was passing no sentence, but if the accused would take a week's rest and come and see him again he (his Worship) would see what could be done.

Accused who during the examination appeared somewhat strange, asked whether he could choose his own doctor, but he eventually said he would take the Magistrate's advice.

## STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

When a person says, "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from *Crux*, a cross, and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find a relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared to be incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary, and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a *cruel pain* at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was

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impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and impressible, and I was, consequently, easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little my strength waned of necessity, and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty.

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered *excruciating pain* and was confined to my bed for *thirteen weeks*. Remedies of every description were tried but to little purpose.

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it felt a trifle easier, I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailment, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are at liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42, Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th, 1895."

"In January 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for *eighteen weeks* thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak, and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me *excruciating pain*, so that I was afraid [redacted] eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness. I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover.

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which [redacted] at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion or dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place *invited* influenza, and then remained to torment her.

It is best and easiest to *prevent* pain by using Mother Seigel's Syrup *immediately* when the slightest illness appears.

(2) 30oc, 6, & 13no. 134

## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Ceylon* for London—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Collins and 2 children.

Per str. *Caledonien*, for London—Mr. and Misses Prentice, Messrs. Egeus, and Shadforth. For Marseilles — Mrs. Pierre, Mrs. Guaita, Mrs. Calderled, Messrs. Garfield, Raiyamee, and Heckter. For Singapore—Messrs. Figge, and Emeler. For Saigon—Mr. Prentice. For Hongkong — Mr. and Mrs. Menzel, Mr. and Mrs. Roth, Messrs. Muklon, Simpkins, Howard, Arthur, Earle, Bredon, Duff, Gubbay, Perry, Fraser, and Kayar.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Wood, Miss E. Allen, Mrs. Corrill, Messrs. N. Tolpyge, A. Romashko, M. S. Oveyrin, F. G. Stone, Kulebudoff, M. Goldman, Imanishi, Kumagai, and E. H Jonsburg. For Kobe—Messrs. E. W. Fairly, Treirsk, Aldrich, and J. Yoshida. For Yokohoma—Mrs. Horwitz, Mr. and Mrs. M. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Baggaridge, Messrs. Chen, and A. A. Spitzel.

Per str. *Kingsing*, for Tientsin—Messrs. C. Stepharius, Stokker, and T. H. Smith.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Chinkiang—Rev. and Mrs. S. Fares, Mr. Hsu and servant. For Hankow—Mrs. Gillison.

Per str. *Poochi*, for Wenchow—Dr. A. J. Kember.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Tientsin—Misses (2) Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Hummelke. For Chefoo—Mrs. Rose.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Tientsin—Misses Kekewich, Jardyne, and Elsie Adair, Messrs. K. Schmidt, V. Chirol, W. Vanderlip, and H. Emmett.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Wuhu—Mr. Kelly. For Hankow—Mr. S. Sinclair.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Block. For Tientsin—Mr. Kaho.

Per str. *Lienshing*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs Simpson, Miss Smith, Dr. Peill, Revs. Underwood, and M. Ourragh.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Ready, Rev. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Brunat and 2 daughters, Rev. J. Stevenson, Messrs. Haurath, Mallet, Poncke, Perstael, Ponters. de Jocgher, Anicq, Zech, Perivilgen, Knovel, Duysberg, Berthelot, and Henningsen. From Saigon—Miss Harsman. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Collins, Messrs. Mattil, Sen, and Zinns.

Per str. *Preussen*, from Bremen — Miss Florence Bock, and Captain Chr. Hansen. From Southampton—Mrs. Kierulf, Mr. and Mrs. Furlonge and 2 children. From Genoa —Baroness von Reitzenstein, Mrs. C. Kranz, Messrs. Hildebrand, Paul Blosky, Grot, H. Beck, Einer Bjornson, and T. Y. Underwood. From Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Y. Block. From Singapore—Mr. C. M. Jones. From Hongkong—Baron von Reitzenstein.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Nagasaki—Miss De Berigny, Mrs. Twentyman and 4 children, Mrs. M. Bond, Mrs. A. Duncan, Mrs. L. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. Schomburg, Mrs. Rybakoff. Mrs. Tranoff and child, Mrs. L. G. Graham, Minister and Mrs. J. M. B. Sill, Mrs. T. Go, Mrs. Eckermann, Mrs. and Miss Fuller, Mrs. Sadzuki, Messrs. W. B. and A. Churton, Twentyman, A. C. Gamer, San Woo Geng, C. S. Sharp, L. S. Tieman, T. Ozawa, Nakashima, Chin Mei Ko, W. Terichiya, K. Nakata, G. Sugiyama, Les Lesener, Jas. Seddon, N. Iwase, M. Kurota, Lee, Malinoski, Tieu, and S. Fyita, Misses S. Nagana, and S. Takens.

Per str. *Océanien*, from Yokohama—Mrs. Stone, Miss Rome, Colonel Howlett, Capts. Johnson, and Petersen, Messrs. Gautillon, Godard, Bhesania, Charpentier, Mikkers, Veillon, Tevidall, Fiorovanti, Guibert, Helm, Cotten, Andreff, Kuwada, Viengué Kitchie, and Gardelin. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Booth, and Mr. Frugier.

Per str. *Taisang*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, and Mr. Smith. From Swatow—Mr. Haesloop.

Per str. *Toonan*, from Hongkong—Captain Simons, and Mr. Ogden Smith.

Per str. *Chefoo*, from Hongkong — Mrs. Newcomb and 2 children.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mrs. and Miss Elwin, Revs. Elwin, and G. Walshe.

Per str. *Haeing*, from Tientsin—Mr. E. Runge. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Ballard, and Mr. J. Bolles.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Ningpo—Messrs. J. E. Peace, G. H. Howard, and H. R. Simpkins.

Per str. *Fuhseo*, from Hankow—Mrs Holmes and daughter, Mr. J. Howe, Rev. P. Glover.

Per str. *Ella*, from Hankow—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow — Rev. Mr. Stark, and Mr. Hinton.

Per str. *Heinfung*, from Tientsin — Mr. Buchheister.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Chefoo—Misses Croad, Williams, Morton, and Howard, Mrs. Hughes and family, Mr. Ehlers and family.

Per str. *Shengking*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. Joslyn, Leonard, and Smith.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mr. P. M. Sweeney.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow — Messrs. Barrada, and Starky.

Per str. *Lyeemoon*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Sparres, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Madre and child.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Lundall, Messrs. Tabbah, Hildebrand, and Johns.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Messrs. Buchanan, and Greason.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tangku — Mrs. Twing, Misses (2) Stokes, Messrs. Stokes, and Pope, maid and valet.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tangku—Dr. Ward Hall, Messrs. C. S. Graham, J. R. Oliver, and A. H. Wheeler.

Per [redacted] str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Deighton Brayshier, Messrs. Puradorff, and Vine, Revs. Desolmes, and Prielian.

Per str. *Shengking*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Dr Ivy.

Per str. *Tehsing*, from Hankow — Mr. Johnson.

Per str. *Heinyit*, from Tientsin — Colonel von Kretchmar, and Mr. P. Piry.


# Cheap and Good Lubricating Oils.

**WELLS' H.B. MACHINERY AND ENGINE OIL.**

A good Heavy-Bodied Non-Clogging Oil for Ordinary Machines, Shafting, Marine Engines, and General Purposes. [1s. 6d. per Gallon.

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MR. JAS. ALEX. HARVIE.

o-a-f 5ae-96 169

6th March, 1896.


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Don't use BOILED SOAPS for the TOILET.

**VINOLIA SOAP**

IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards and reports as VINOLIA SOAP.

Don't economise at the expense of your complexion.

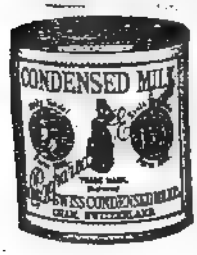
FOR ITCHING FACE SPOTS

The Editor "Baby" reports.—"For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."

VINOLIA SOAPS:—All prices. VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS and CAKES and VINOLIA POWDER (for the Complexion)

18ja-97 179 19th June, 1896.

# MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK




The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

30ap-97 174 24th April, 1896.

**Health for a Shilling,**

BY THE USE OF

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seem most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

**The Friend to All.**

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain: "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preservingly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. tf 41

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## CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

**ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES**

are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

**ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE,"**

'A charming scent'—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

(c) alt 31de-96 164 17th Jan., 1896.

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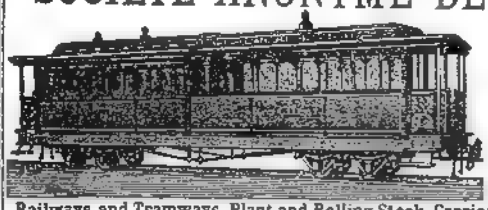

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21my-99 176 22nd May, 1896.

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR.

WORLD-RENOWNED

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling off and Turning Grey

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d. and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

"Edwards' HARLENE" Co., 95, High Holborn, London, W.C.

28fe-97 172 1st March, 1896.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

*(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 30th October.)*

**PIECE GOODS.**—The lifeless condition into which the market has relapsed during the past two months does not appear to have yet reached the climax, for as time goes on business seems to get worse and worse. Here and there it is true that several small lines of *Grey Goods* and *White Shirtings* have been booked for arrival after next China New Year, but there is no general inclination on the part of dealers to operate, indeed their attempts in this direction are so apathetic that they must be very trying to importers. Tightness of money has, no doubt, much to do with the present state of things, but pressure of this kind has usually been of limited duration and able of explanation, but in the present instance the evil seems widespread and difficult to account for. Stocks are fast accumulating and large quantities will be carried over to next season now that the NORTHERN markets are drawing near a close.

From the various Outports there is no change to note in the advices, but as there is so little general business passing with them one can scarcely expect anything else. There are some slight signs of improvement in the SZECHUEN market, several lots of the lower INDIAN spinnings have been bought for shipment hence, but the movement has not yet been very pronounced.

Telegrams from MANCHESTER indicate that the market there is rather easier and manufacturers are more inclined to meet buyers in order to keep their looms running. Quotations from NEW YORK show a very steady market, although no sales for here are reported. There is no change in the price of Cotton, which is still quoted 4 15/32d.

**Grey Shirtings.**—8.4-lbs.—The only business we have heard of during the week is a sale of *Eagle XX* at T2.50. Some business has also been done for delivery next year, but particulars have not been published. Prices at Auction are rather better this week.

*Light Weights.*—There is no demand for these privately, while at Auction prices incline to droop.

*Heavy Weights.*—Some private sales of 10-lbs. have been made, but particulars are not forthcoming. It is said there is a slightly better demand for this class of goods, but so far with little result. Prices at Auction are rather better.

*36-in., 12-lbs.*—No private sales are announced under this heading, but prices at Auction show a steady market.

**White Shirtings.**—A sale of *Blue Stag* appears in the book at T2.45, but we believe this is a transaction among CHINESE. Prices at Auction are irregular, but on the average much the same as last week. Prices for 64-reeds are reported lower in the MANCHESTER market.

**T-Cloths.**—In ENGLISH makes we have heard of no business, but INDIAN goods have been dealt in to a small extent; *6-lbs. Red Dragon* and *6-lbs. Two Boys* having been sold, at T1.26. Prices at Auction for 7-lbs. are rather better, while those for 8-lbs. are lower.

**Drills.**—*English.*—No business is reported in these, but a few lots of DUTCH makes have changed hands on the basis of T2.52½ for *Cock* chop, and T2.62½ for *Dragon*. In INDIAN goods there is nothing doing.

**Sheetings.**—*English.*—We have heard of no sales in these.

**American Drills and Sheetings.**—In *Drills* some sales of *Race Horse* chop are reported at T3.22 and T3.22½, while in *Sheetings* the only transaction to be noted is *Eagle and Three Flags* at T3.15. Demand for these goods is very slack, while clearances are not satisfactory.

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**Jeans.**—Nothing reported but the small lot sold at Auction shows an advance of about one point.

**Cotton Yarn.**—*English*—No business reported.

*Indian.*—There has been a quiet demand during the week but sales have been restricted owing to the adverse movement in exchange. Demand has run chiefly on 10s., which have been taken by SZECHUEN, and 20s. which have again been bought for HANKOW. The other markets are very quiet. Sales amount to 1,586 bales and are made up as follows:—

No. 6s., 13 bales.—*Leopold* ₹52.50.

No. 10s., 1,152 bales.—*E. D. Sassoon, Sun* and *Moon*, ₹58.50/59.00, *Western India, Pony Carriage* ₹59.00/59.25, *Dhun Mill* and *Hongkong Mill* ₹59.50, *Indo-China* ₹59.75, *Empress* and *Anglo India*, Mule, ₹60.00, *Jubilee*, Mule, ₹60.25, *Vithaldass Gopaldass, Woman, Connaught* and *Tea Carrier* ₹60.50/60.75, *Victoria*, Mule, ₹61.50, *M. Petit Sun* ₹61.50/62.00 and *Howard and Bullough* ₹62.00.

No. 16s., 121 bales.—*Ahmedabad* ₹64.75/64.00, *James Greaves* ₹67.50, *M. Petit Sun* ₹68.50 and *Framjee Petit, Fish*, ₹69.00.

No. 20s., 300 bales.—*Imperial* ₹71.50, *Jubilee*, Mule, ₹72.00. *Jubilee*, Ring ₹73.00, *Motilall* and *Ripon*, Mule, ₹73.25.

There have been no arrivals during the week, and the unsold stock is now estimated at about 23,000 bales.

**Fancy Goods.**—No actual sales are published, but it is understood that several small indents for special makes have been entered for delivery next Spring. Clearances are going on very slowly and stocks are fast accumulating. There has been a welcome revival in demand for *Turkey Reds*, and higher prices were paid for the few sales made. The *Black Cotton Italians* offered at Auction were sold at lower prices.

**Woollens.**—There is nothing doing privately and the week's business has been confined to the Auctions. The better feeling for *Camlets*, mentioned last week, was maintained at the earlier Auctions but at to-day's sale there was little strength to be noted in the rates obtained. The same remarks apply to the other goods sold, there being a feeling of weakness all round.

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**Metal and Miscellaneous.**—From Messrs. Alex. Bieldfeld & Co.'s Report of 30th October:—There is no business to report, trade in metals and sundries being virtually suspended, and even Piece Goods are almost as much neglected. Owing to the absence of demand local prices for imports are not only exceedingly low but much below present cost of replacing. The home market is reported as firm and showing no signs of weakness.

**Kerosene Oil.**—Very little has been done under this heading except that the market has been forced up to ₹1.82½ per case amongst the native dealers.

**Opium.**—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) ₹550/585, (old) ₹585/610; Patna (new) ₹545; Benares (new) ₹560.

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## EXPORTS.

**Silk.**—From Mr. A. R. Burkill's Circular of 30th instant:—

London messages to 28th make no quotable change in prices but advise a quiet market.

RAW SILK.—Settlements aggregate nearly 2,000 bales for the week and have sufficed to give a better tone to this market which closes firm at the quotations below.

*Tsatlees.*—About 800 bales have changed hands, prices are unchanged.

*Hangchows.*—Only 50 bales are reported settled at last mail's prices.

*Taysaams.*—150 bales have been booked at a further advance for Kahings.

*Yellow Silks* are still much affected by buyers and 250 piculs are going forward, prices are very firm and in some cases higher.

ARRIVALS, as per Customs Returns 22nd to 28th current, 1,477 bales White, 171 piculs Yellow, and 105 piculs Wilk Silks.

FILATURES AND RE-REELS.—Some fairly large Settlements of Hand Filatures and Re-reels are reported, and further quantities are still on offer to New York. Piculs 5/600 are booked already.

Steam Filatures are going forward in moderate quantities, but whether *bonâ fide* purchases or not, it is impossible to say.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is as follows:—To London 2 bales, to Continent 844 bales, and to America 315 bales.

WILD SILK.—Contracts have been made for Szechuen Tussah Raws at Tls. 140/142½.

WASTE SILK.—The activity mentioned in my last continues, and a fair amount of material has changed hands. Amongst the Settlements are Crapauds at Tls. 18 @ 21½, Hankow Frisonnets at Tls. 18¼, Long-Shantung Frisons at Tls. 18¾, and Pierced Cocoons (Woozie) at Tls. 55.

PONGEES.—About 2,000 pieces have been settled at Tls. 2.55 @ 3.27½ for 19/19 in. × 19 yds. @ Tls. 3.15 for 25 in., and Tls. 6.50 for 33/34 in. goods.

---

*Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/11⅝ and Frs. 3.73. Freight Tls. 6.50 per bale.*

| | Tls. per pls. | Stlg. per pcl. | Frs. per kilo. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TSATLEES.—Bird Chungling | 407½ | 10/5 | 28.65 |
| ,, Bird Yinling | 380 | 9/9 | 26.90 |
| ,, Silver Double Elephant | 355 | 9/1½ | 25.20 |
| ,, Blue Do. | 340 | 8/8. | 24.20 |
| ,, Gold Kiling | 352½ | 9/1 | 25.00 |
| ,, Chay Kiling | 327½ | 8/5½ | 23.30 |
| ,, Siebings Quongfoong | 347½ | 8/11 | 24.70 |
| ,, Blue Phœnix | 340 | 8/9 | 24.20 |
| HANUCHOW TSATLEES.—Lanhock | 360 | 9/3 | 25.55 |
| ,, Lanping | 340 | 8/9 | 24.20 |
| TAYSAAM.—Green Kahing Gold Goose 1 | 375 | 9/7½ | 26.55 |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | 360 | 9/3 | 25.55 |
| ,, ,, M | 362½ | 9/4 | 25.70 |
| ,, ,, MM | 342½ | 8/10 | 24.35 |
| YELLOW SILK.—Mienchew | 272½ a 280 | 7/1 a 7/3½ | 19.35 a 20.10 |
| ,, Meenyang | 280 a 305 | 7/3½ a 7/10½ | 20.10 a 21.80 |

| | Tls. per pcl. | Stlg. per pcl. | Frs. per kilo. |
|---|---|---|---|
| YELLOW SILK.—Kopun | 255 | 6/8 | 18.40 |
| ,, Wongyi | 255 | 6/8 | 18.40 |
| ,, Wongchow | 245 | 6/5 | 17.70 |
| ,, Szechong | 196½ | 5/2½ | 14.30 |
| FILATURE.—Veekee Old Man Chop Croisée Extra 1 No. 1 & No. 2, Tls. 510 (average) | | 12/11½ | 35.80 |
| ,, Wo San Dong Croisée 1 ■ 2 (avge.) | 515 | 13/1 | 36.10 |
| ,, Mountain & Pagoda 1 & 2 ,, | 480 | 12/3 | 33.70 |
| ,, Market Chop | 402½ a 445, | 10/3 a 11/4½ | 28.40 a 31.30 |
| REREEL.—Worm and Leaf 1, 2 & 3, (average) | 380 | 9/9 | 26.90 |
| ,, Gold Lion | 342½ | 8/10 | 24.35 |
| WILD SILK.—Szechuen Tussah Raw | 140 a 142½ | 3/10 a 3/11, | 10.50 a 10.65 |

| | 1896-97. | 1895-96. | 1894-95. | 1893-94. | 1892-93. | 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Settlements for this mail ..... about | 2,000 | 500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,100 bales. |
| ,, ,, season including forward contracts | 26,500 | 49,000 | 31,000 | 34,000 | 45,500 | 33,300 ,, |
| Stock§ ..... ,, | 13,500 | 18,500 | 15,000 | 16,500 | 12,500 | 17,200 ,, |
| Total Arrivals§ ..... ,, | 40,000 | 65,000 | 46,000 | 50,500 | 58,000 | 50,500 ,, |

§-Including old Silk.

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| | * England. | * France, &c. | Total Europe. | America. | India & Egypt. | Japan, Coast & Straits. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Export White Silk in Bales of 80 catties | 1,985 | 16,287 | 18,272 | 633 | 272 | 416 | 19,593 bales |
| ,, Yellow Silk in piculs | ... | 947 | 947 | 1 | 1,179 | 683 | 2,810 ,, |
| ,, Wild ,, ..... | 10 | 2,082 | 2,092 | ... | 2 | 30 | 2,124 ,, |
| Total..... | 1,995 | 19,316 | 21,311 | 634 | 1,453 | 1,129 | 24,527 ,, |
| Against in 1895-96 ..... | 1,801 | 33,844 | 35,645 | 4,651 | 3,858 | 1,794 | 45,948 ,, |
| ,, 1894-95 ..... | 1,352 | 19,242 | 20,594 | 3,722 | 3,575 | 856 | 28,747 ,, |
| ,, 1893-94 ..... | 3,160 | 23,702 | 26,232 | 721 | 4,666 | 1,142 | 32,761 ,, |
| ,, 1892-93 ..... | 1,778 | 37,214 | 38,992 | 2,396 | 2,616 | 1,104 | 45,108 ,, |
| ,, 1891-92 ..... | 3,932 | 21,782 | 25,714 | 2,758 | 2,914 | 968 | 32,354 ,, |
| ,, 1890-91 ..... | 2,881 | 18,946 | 21,827 | 1,627 | 1,782 | 641 | 25,877 ,, |
| Export Waste Silk ..... | 3,698 | 7,127 | 10,825 | 631 | 1 | 32 | 11,489 piculs. |
| Against in 1895-96 ..... | 7,508 | 17,238 | 24,746 | 1,595 | ... | 670 | 27,011 ,, |
| ,, 1894-95 ..... | 6,638 | 9,390 | 16,028 | 87 | ... | ... | 16,115 ,, |
| ,, 1893-94 ..... | 5,396 | 15,689 | 21,085 | ... | 50 | 115 | 21,250 ,, |
| Export Cocoons..... | 186 | 1,283 | 1,419 | ... | ... | 2,254 | 3,673 ,, |
| Against in 1895-96 ..... | ... | 1,481 | 1,481 | 202 | ... | 927 | 2,610 ,, |
| ,, 1894-95 ..... | 535 | 1,466 | 2,001 | 171 | ... | 2,482 | 4,654 ,, |
| ,, 1893-94 ..... | 615 | 4,183 | 4,798 | 395 | 1 | 539 | 5,733 ,, |

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.
Also 325 piculs Old Silk Wadding to Continent.

325

**Tea.**—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 30th instant:—

Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 16th instant.

Black Tea.—Clean common Teas are in demand up to Taels 12 a picul, and there has been rather more doing in the grades above, but buying is in few hands and prices remain unchanged. Teamen are steady and resist any decline.

Settlements reported are:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ningchow..... | 3,233 | half-chests, | @ Tls. | 12¾ | @ 20½ | a picul. | |
| Keemun ..... | 204 | ,, | ,, | 14 | ,, — | ,, | |
| Hohow ..... | 482 | ,, | ,, | 14 | ,, 14½ | ,, | |
| Kutoan ..... | 114 | ,, | ,, | 14 | ,, — | ,, | |
| Wenchow ..... | 87 | ,, | ,, | 11¾ | ,, — | ,, | |
| Oonam ..... | 5,305 | ,, | ,, | 10.7 | ,, 15¼ | ,, | |
| Oopack ..... | 533 | ,, | ,, | 12 | ,, 15 | ,, | |
| | 9,958 | half-chests. | | | | | |

Green Teas.—*Pingsueys.*—The market for these has again hardened, and a fair business has been done at an advance of Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 a picul from the lowest point.

*Country Teas.*—Although buying is by no means general the demand has been strong enough to cause a further rise in prices, and many recent purchases are fully 25% higher in tael cost than settlements made early in the season. Native Teamen are difficult to deal with, and in a few cases are withholding their Teas from the market. A large proportion of the shortage in this season's crop consists of low lines, say Twankays, second and third Hysons and Young Hysons and second Imperials.

*Hysons.*—A renewal of demand for Teas under Taels 32 a picul has kept prices up to former level; finest and choice have been irregular and in a few cases show easier rates.

Settlements reported since 16th instant:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pingsuey ..... | 17,777 | half-chests, | @ Tls. | 14½ | @ 29¾ | a picul, | |
| Moyune ..... | 9,414 | ,, | ,, | 20 | ,, 40 | ,, | |
| Tienkai..... | 7,994 | ,, | ,, | 20 | ,, 37 | ,, | |
| Fychow..... | 1,607 | ,, | ,, | 15 | ,, 23¾ | ,, | |
| Local packed ..... | 345 | ,, | ,, | 20½ | ,, 21½ | ,, | |
| | 37,137 | half-chests. | | | | | |

Settlements from opening of the market to date:—

| | 1896 × 1897. Settlements. Half-chests. | | Stock. Half-chests. | | 1895 × 1896. Settlements. Half-chests. | | Stock. Half-chests. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pingsuey..... | 103,379 | ..... | 14,978 | against | 171,709 | ..... | 4,259 |
| Moyune ..... | 68,326 | | | | 82,416 | | |
| Tienkai ..... | 46,046 | ..... | 14,495 | ,, | 67,625 | ..... | 31,521 |
| Fychow ..... | 14,322 | | | | 19,149 | | |
| Local packed ..... | 7,430 | ..... | 564 | ,, | 20,601 | ..... | 1,074 |
| Total..... | 239,503 | ..... | 30,037 | against | 361,500 | ..... | 36,854 |

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## EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| | *Black.* lbs. | *Green.* lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| From commencement of season to 16th October, 1896 | 12,689,024 | 2,861,854 |
| Cleared Oct. 9th, per *Douro* (s.) for London | ..... | 631 |
| " " 16th, " *Pekin* (s.) " | ..... | 175,108 |
| " " 17th, " *Glaucus* (s.) " | 13,041 | 32,029 |
| " " 20th, " *Keemun* (s.) " | ..... | 69,876 |
| " " 24th, " *Calédonien* (s.) " | ..... | 137,334 |
| " " 24th, " *Menelaus* (s.) " | 33,773 | 111,373 |
| " " 28th, " *Ceylon* (s.) " | 64,309 | 81,800 |
| Total to date, 1896 | 12,800,147 | 3,469,005 |
| Do. 1895 | 13,262,936 | 3,885,517 |
| Do. 1893 | 18,486,700 | 4,034,833 |

## EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

| | *Black.* lbs. | *Green.* lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| From commencement of season to 16th October, 1896 | 3,672,305 | 6,909,892 |
| Cleared Oct. 10th, per *Saikio Maru* (s.) for San Francisco | ..... | 10,589 |
| " " 17th, " *Argyll* (s.) for New York | 160,868 | 872,719 |
| " " 21st, " *Drumeltan* (s.v.) for New York | 18,785 | 916,749 |
| " " 23rd, " *Olympia* (s.) for New York | ..... | 52,490 |
| " Chicago | ..... | 79,041 |
| " St. Louis | ..... | 21,352 |
| " Hamilton | ..... | 38,681 |
| " Portland, Oregon | ..... | 13,403 |
| Total to date, 1896 | 3,851,958 | 8,914,916 |
| Do. 1895 | 7,234,818 | 16,601,401 |
| Do. 1893 | 4,730,968 | 11,606,179 |

## EXPORT OF TEA TO BATOUM.

| | *Black.* lbs. | *Green.* lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Total to date, 1896 | 166,633 | 476,169 |
| Do. 1895 | ..... | ..... |

## EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| From commencement of season to 16th October, 1896 | 2,663,319 lbs. |
| Cleared Oct. 16th per *Pekin* (s.) | 239,355 " |
| Total to date, 1896 | 2,902,674 lbs. |
| Do. 1895 | 1,963,974 " |
| Increase, 1896 | 938,700 lbs. |

## EXPORT OF BLACK TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| From commencement of season to 16th October, 1896 | 22,925,118 |
| Cleared Oct. 21st per *Ekaterinoslav* (s.) for Odessa | 24,005 |
| Total to date, 1896 | 22,949,123 |
| Do. 1895 | 27,040,068 |
| Decrease, 1896 | 4,090,945 |

| | *Black.* lbs. | *Brick.* lbs. | *Green.* lbs. | *Dust.* lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Export to Russia viâ Tientsin, to date, 1896 | 19,199,081 | 13,522,035 | 943,212 | 1,576 |
| " " " 1895 | 17,140,773 | 27,752,548 | 71,571 | 49,345 |

| | *Black.* lbs. | *Brick.* lbs. | *Green.* lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export to Russian Manchuria to date, 1896 | 2,490,700 | 1,155,559 | 2,162 |
| " " " 1895 | 6,389,076 | 6,553,067 | 309,397 |

## EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

| | *Black.* | *Green.* |
|---|---|---|
| Total to date, 1896 | 998,898 lbs. | 160,314 lbs. |
| Do. 1895 | 1,362,001 " | ..... " |

FREIGHTS.—For London viâ Suez Canal rates are £1.15.0 per ton of 40 c. ft. *Sarpedon* (s.) leaving on Nov. 4th.
For New York viâ Suez Canal rates are £1.15.0. per ton of 40 c. ft. *Port Phillip* (s.) under despatch and *Mogul* (s.) loading.
The rates by Pacific routes and Overland are 1¼ Gold cents a pound gross. *Empress of China* (s.) and *City of Peking* (s.) leaving to-morrow, *Kobe Maru* (s.) leaves here on Nov. 7th and connects at Kobe with the *Sakura Maru* (s.), leaving there on Nov. 12th, *Monmouthshire* (s.) clears on Nov. 19th and *Braemar* (s.) on Nov. 21st.
The sailing vessel *Sam Skofield* loading.

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**Exchange.**—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 11d. Banks Bills, demand, 2s. 11d. a ⅛d. Banks Bills 4 months' sight, 2s. 11⅛d. a ¼d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 11⅜d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 11½d. Private and Documentary; 4 months' sight, 2s. 11⅛d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 11⅛d On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 3.66; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.72, 6 months' sight, 3.73. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.00, lowest 3.00, highest 3 02, On New York.—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, ₹137, lowest 137½, highest 137. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers. ₹72⅝, lowest 72⅝, highest 72⅝ per $100; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, ₹72¼, lowest 72¼, highest 72⅜. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers ₹72¼, lowest 72¼, highest 72¼ per $100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ₹71⅜, lowest 71⅜, highest 71⅜. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 237½, lowest 236, highest 240 per ₹100 Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 238, lowest 236½, highest 240½, Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, ₹334.00, lowest 334.00, highest 336.00. Silver Bars, ₹111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, ₹73.375, lowest 73.00, highest 73.50. Carolus dollars, ₹97.00, lowest 96.00, highest 97.00 nom. Copper Cash 1,240, lowest 1,240, highest 1,250 per tael. Chinese Interest, mace 2.50, lowest 1.60, highest 3.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 29 13/16, lowest 29⅜, highest 30 1/16.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs Morriss, Fergusson & Robertson's Circular.)

| | Bar Silver per oz in L'don. | On London. | | | | | | | | France. | | German. | New York. | Hong-kong. | Yoko-hama. | India. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | T/Transfers. | | Bank 4 m/s. | | Credits 4 m/s. | | Docty. 4 m/s. | | Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do. | | 4 m/s. Priv. | Docty. 4 m/s. | | T/T | T/T Rup. |
| Oct. | | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | | | | | |
| 24th..... | 30 1/16 | 2.10⅞ | 2.11 | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 3.72/3.73 | 3.72/3.73 | 3.02 | 137½ | 72⅜ | 72¼ | 237 |
| 26th..... | 30 1/16 | 2.10⅞ | 2.11 | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 3.72/3.73 | 3.73/3.74 | 3.02/1 | 137½/7 | 72⅜ | 72¼ | 239/40 |
| 27th..... | 30 1/16 | 2.11 | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅜ | 3.73/3.74 | 3.73/3.74 | 3.02/1 | 137½/7 | 72⅜ | 72¼ | 237½ |
| 28th..... | 29 15/16 | 2.11 | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅜ | 3.73/3.74 | 3.73/3.74 | 3.02/1 | 137½/7 | 72⅜ | 72¼ | 237 |
| 29th ..... | 29⅞ | 2.11 | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 3.72/3.73 | 3.73/3.74 | 3.00 | 137½/7 | 72⅜ | 72¼ | 236/38 |
| 30th..... | 29 15/16 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅛ | 2.11⅜ | 3.72/3.73 | 3.72/3.73 | 3.00 | 137 | 72⅜ | 72¼ | 237½ |

**Shares.**—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report 30th of October :—

The week has been characterised by a rather meagre business, on account of the absence of buyers, and therefore a sharp decline in some stocks.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—Only one transaction has taken place, a cash sale at 185 per cent. premium. The London rate has declined to £41.10.0. There are sellers in Hongkong at 185 per cent. premium. *National Bank* shares are wanted in Hongkong at $26.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-China S. N. Co.*—Shares were in demand at the beginning of the week, and business was done at ₹32 cash, $44 from Hongkong, and ₹33 for 31st December But the market ruled weak, with no business until yesterday, when forced sales were made at ₹30 to ₹29. Shares were placed to-day at ₹30. *China Mutual S. N.* Ordinary shares, with £5 paid up, changed hands, in Hongkong, at £2, which appears to be under the proper market rate. *Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat* shares have declined in Hongkong to $33, on account of rumoured opposition. *Douglas Steamship* shares are offering at $55.

DOCKS.—Shares in *Boyd & Co.* are wanted at ₹185. A sale of *S. C. Farnham & Co.* shares is reported at ₹170. There are buyers in Hongkong of *Hongkong and Whampoa Dock* shares at 218 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*China Traders* shares changed hands at $76, and *North-Chinas* at ₹195. *Yangtzes* were sold early in the week at $150, but the market weakened and shares were parted with at $145 cash, and $145 for the 30th November. Yesterday there was a pressure to sell, and shares were sold at $140 and $137½. To-day shares were sold at $135, at which there is a strong demand. *Cantons* were placed to Hongkong at $184. *Straits* changed hands at $27.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs* changed hands in Hongkong at $340. There are local buyers at $337½. *Chinas* were sold here at $97, and are wanted.

WHARVES.—*Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* shares are offering at ₹122½. *Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown* shares are quoted $58½ in Hongkong.

MINING.—*Sheridan C. Mining* shares have been placed at ₹4, and are wanted. *Jelebu Mining and Trading Co. Ld.*—The Report for the half year to the 9th August last was presented to the shareholders at the meeting held in Singapore on the 23rd current. The Royalty and Profit on Tin and Stores amount to $12,872.30, against $22,783.50 in the previous term. After writing off $11,485 from the Maliwun Concession, $3,611 for the Rio Lode development, and $10,000 from Jelebu advances to Miners, which extinguishes the Reserve Fund, there is a debit balance of $6,781, to carry forward. Shares are wanted at $2.

TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai Tug Boat* shares are offering at ₹225 and *Co-operative Cargo Boat* shares at ₹180.

SUGAR COMPANIES.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.* shares were sold on the 28th at ₹42½. The Secretary sent out a circular to shareholders yesterday, saying that the Machinery on the Estate was reported to be in a bad condition, and incapable of working the present crop. This caused a desire of sell shares, and business was done at ₹37 for delivery on the 30th November. Shares were forced off to-day at ₹20. There are buyers at this price. We understand that the Secretary leaves for Penang to-morrow, to visit the Estate. *China Sugar Refining* shares were placed at $138 for November, and next day at $135½ for 31st December. We quote $134, with buyers, as the closing cash rate. *Luzon Sugar Refining* shares are quoted $49 in Hongkong.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares, with ₹50 paid up, were placed at ₹82, and are offering, and shares with ₹30 paid up were placed at ₹60. *Hongkong Land Investment* shares changed hands there at $75½. *Kowloon Land and Building* shares are offering at $18½.

INDUSTRIAL.—*E-wo Cotton* shares were placed at ₹85, *Internationals* at ₹95, and *Ice* shares at ₹150.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Business was done in :—*Shanghai Waterworks* shares at ₹252½. *Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares at ₹105 and ₹103 for cash, and ₹107½ for the 31st December, *Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco* shares at ₹550, *Shanghai Horse Bazaar* shares at ₹63, *J. Llewellyn & Co.* shares at $60, and *Hall & Holtz* shares at $37.

LOANS.—*Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* 6 per cent. Debentures were sold at ₹106, plus the accrued interest.

| LOANS. | | | Amount of Loan. | Outstanding. | Nominal Value. | Rate of Interest. | When Payable. | Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue | | 1888 | ₹70,000.00 | ₹70,000.00 | ₹100 | 6 % | Dec. & June. | (g) 4.90% ... (a) | nominal |
| Do. | | 1890 | ₹20,000.00 | ₹20,000.00 | ₹100 | 6 % | Do. | ... ... | ,, |
| Do. | | 1891 | ₹20,000.00 | ₹20,000.00 | ₹100 | 5½ % | Do. | ... ... | ,, |
| Do. | | 1892 | ₹50,000.00 | ₹50,000.00 | ₹100 | 5 % | Do. | ... ... (a) | ₹100.00 |
| Do. | | 1893 | ₹125,000.00 | ₹125,000.00 | ₹100 | 5½ % | Do. | (g) 5.06% ... (a) | ₹105 00 |
| Do. | | 1894 | ₹105,000.00 | ₹105,000.00 | ₹100 | 6 % | Do. | (g) 5.15% ... (a) | ₹110.00 |
| Do. | | 1895 | ₹115,000.00 | ₹115,000.00 | ₹100 | 5 % | Do. | (g) 4.92% ... (a) | ₹101.00 |
| Do. | | 1896 | ₹120,000.00 | ₹120,000.00 | ₹100 | 5 % | Do. | (g) 4.92% ... (a) | ₹101.00 |
| Lyceum Theatre Debentures..... | | | ₹17,000.00 | ₹17,000.00 | ₹25 | *4 % | 24 July 1895 | ... ... | ₹15.00 |
| Chinese Imp. Government Loan | | 1886 | £.₹767,200.00 | ₹680,104.00 | ₹250 | 7 % | Mar. & Sept. | (g) 6.05% ... (a) | ₹275.00 |
| Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures. | | 1890 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹100 | 6 % | May & Nov. | (g) 5.36% ... (a) | ₹106.00 |
| Do. | Do. | 1892 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹100 | 5½ % | June & Dec. | (g) 5.04% ... (a) | ₹105.00 |
| Do. | Do. | 1894 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹100 | 6 % | Mar. & Sept. | (g) 5.47% ... (a) | ₹108.00 |
| Do. | Do. | 1896 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹250,000.00 | ₹100 | 5 % | June & Dec. | (g) 4.92% ... (a) | ₹101.00 |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures | | '94] | ₹100,000.00 | ₹100,000.00 | ₹100 | 6 % | Mar. & Sept. | (g) 4.65% ... (a) | ₹112.50 |
| Do. | | '96] | ₹100,000.00 | ₹400,000.00 | ₹100 | 5 % | June & Dec. | ... ... (a) | ₹100.00 |
| Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. | | ,, | ₹400,000.00 | ₹100,000.00 | ₹100 | 6 % | June & Dec. | (g) 5.08% ... (a) | ₹106.00 |

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## AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 29th October, 1895, comprised the following Goods:—

| | For the week. | Previous week. | Corresponding week last year. | | For the week. | Previous week. | Corresponding week last week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings..... | 11,020 pcs. against | 11,380 pcs. and | 10,795 pcs. | Velvets..... | 138 pcs. against | 144 pcs. and | 144 pcs. |
| White Shirtings ... | 5,450 ,, ,, | 5,370 ,, ,, | 5,950 ,, | Velveteens ..... | ..... ,, ,, | ..... ,, ,, | ..... ,, |
| T-Cloths ..... | 1,180 ,, ,, | 1,080 ,, ,, | 1,080 ,, | Cotton Yarn ..... | ..... bales ,, | ..... ,, ,, | ..... bls. |
| Drills, English..... | ... ,, ,, | 75 ,, ,, | ..... ,, | Camlets ..... | 490 pcs. ,, | 350 ,, ,, | 750 pcs. |
| Jeans, ,, ..... | 120 ,, ,, | 340 ,, ,, | 120 ,, | Long Ells ..... | 200 ,, ,, | 140 ,, ,, | 830 ,, |
| Sheetings ..... | 500 ,, ,, | 500 ,, ,, | 500 ,, | Lastings ..... | 200 ,, ,, | 200 ,, ,, | 500 ,, |
| Turkey Reds ..... | ... ,, ,, | ..... ,, ,, | 126 ,, | Spanish Stripes ... | 630 ,, ,, | 690 ,, ,, | 728 ,, |

At *Nie-kee*, 17th inst.—

**Black Velvets.**—138 pieces; 18-in. *Lion & Flag* $1.17, do. 22-in. $1.73, *Snowfall* 26-in. $0.19.

At *Yuen-foong*, 29th inst.—

**Grey Shirtings.**—6-lbs.—500 pieces; *Lotus* $0.77/77½.

7-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Blue Britannia* $1.46, *Blue 5 Sister* $1.50½, *Blue 3 Student* $1.63½.

8.4-lbs.—4,710 pieces: *Green 9 Lion* $1.49½, *Double Man* $1.60½, *House* $1.50/50½, *Blue Britannia* $1.61, *Gold 8 Sister* $1.62, *Blue 4 Sisters* $1.83, *Blue 3 Students* $1.86½/87, *Blue Double Shield* $1.88½, *Gold 3 Students* $1.97, *Red 3 Students* $1.94½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* $1.97½/97½, *5 Brothers* $2.13½/15½.

10-lbs.—2,200 pieces: *Red Britannia* $2.30/30½, *Red 3 Students* $2.32½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* $2.38½/38½, *Red 4 Sister* $2.41½/41½, *Painted 8 Literati* $2.62.

10.12-lbs.—600 pieces; *Gold Britannia* $2.55/55½, *Lily* $2.81½.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* $2.62½/63½.

12-lbs.—760 pieces; *China Square* $2.51½/52, *Nine Lions* $2.61½, *Soldier* $2.65½/65½, *Lily* $3.06 and 14-lbs. *Beaver* $2.78.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reed.—1,650 pieces; *House Bright* $1.95/95½, do. *Dull* $1.90, *Blue 2 Lighthouse Bright* $1.95½ do. *Dull* $1.91½/91½, *Black Gold 3 Students* $2.34½.

72-reed.—3,800 pieces; *White Gold 3 Students* $2.37½, *Red 2 Sisters* $2.37½, *Red 2 Light House Bright* $2.40½/40½, do. *Dull* $2.40½/41½, *Red Gold Star, Bright* $2.73½/75, do. *Dull* $2.74½/75, *Red 5 Star, Bright* $2.93½/94, do. *Dull* $2.92, *Painted 4 Sisters* $2.71, *Black Flag Chief* $2.98/99½, *Lily* $3.13½, *Auctioneer* $3.57, and *Students* $3.35.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—630 pieces: *Blue 3 Students* $1.23½, *Blue Lion* $1.41½, *Red Double Shield* $1.42½ and *Red 3 Student* $1.53½.

8-lbs.—550 pieces; *Blue Lion* $1.59½, *Painted 3 Students* $1.98½/98½.

**Jeans.**—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* $2.30½.

**Sheetings.**—14-lbs.—500 pieces; *Lion on Cloud* $2.69, *Nine Lion* $2.72½/73½, *Old Man Head B.* $2.68½/69½, do. *A* $2.81½.

**Cotton Italians.**—570 pieces; *Painted 3 Sister* $3.94/95, *Painted 9 Lion* $3.76/79, *Black Flag Chief* $3.54/56 and *Loo Loo Tong* $3.59/60.

## AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

| *Chops*— | Scarlet. | Dk. Blue. | Dk. G'tian. | Gr. & N. Green.* | Orange and Yellow.* | Ash & Lav.* | White | Purple | Black. | Brown & Mag. | Mauve. | Lt. Gt.* Mid. ,, | Sales Pcs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. |
| **Camlets.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lighthouse, S.S.G. p.p. | 14.30 | 14.12½ | 13.65 | 14.90 | 13.92½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 60 | 10 | 10 | 10* | 10 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 100 |
| 9 Old Man, S.S.H. p.pc. | 13.92½ | 13.60/62½ | 13.27½ | 14.72½ | 14.00*/13.70 | ... | ... | ... | 13.62½ | ... | 13.27½ | 13.20 | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 100 | 60 | 60 | 10* | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 20 | 20* | 300 |
| Man & Horse, p. pc..... | 13.52 | 13.22 | 13.30 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.20 | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 50 | 10 | 10 | ... | ..... | Pink | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 90 |
| Fish, F.F.F., p. pc..... | 13.62 | 13.49 | 13.25 | ... | 13.62 | 15.07 | ... | ... | ... | 14.46 | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. .. | 30 | 20 | 20 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | .. | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 100 |
| **Long Ells.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lighthouse, G.O.L. p.p. | 6.59/60 | ..... | ..... | 6.96 | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pc. ... | 80 | ... ... | ..... | 20* | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 100 |
| Double Phœnix, p. pc. | 6.07 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 100 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 100 |
| **Lastings.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ship, G.O.K., p.pc..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 12.82½/85 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| 9 Old Man, F.F.E., p.pc. | ..... | ... ... | 11.00 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 10.85 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| **Italian Cloths.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Old Man, p. pc. ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 7.86 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| **Spanish Stripes.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 Old Man, A.A.B. p. yd. | 0.46½/47 | 0.56½ | 0.46½ | 0.66 | .. ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.65.9 | ... | 0.52 | .. | |
| Sales, pcs. .. | 24 | 6 | 12 | 6* | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 60 |
| Single Phœnix, p. yd... | 0.49.3 | ... | 0.48.9/49.1 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs, ... | 108 | ..... | 36 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 144 |
| H.H., p. yd. ..... | 0.56/56½ | ..... | 0.61 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 72 | ..... | 36 | ... | .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 |
| Dragon, H.G.H. p. yd... | 0.51½/52½ | ..... | 0.53½/54½ | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. .. | 40 | ... | 20 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | 60 |
| Sea Horse, B.T.I. p. yd. | 0.50.4 | 0.48.8 | 0.47.3 | 0.53/53.1 | 0.51.7 | {0.49½* / 0.48.4} | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.47.6/47.9 | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 6 | 6 | 48 | 18* | 6 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48* | 156 |
| Mandarin, p. yd. ..... | 0.49.8 | ..... | 0.47 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 6 | ..... | 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Goose, p. yd. ..... | 0.43.4 | 0.45 | 0.43.7 | 0.48½ | .. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.43 | 0.45.2 | 0.43.6 | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 42 | 6 | 6 | 6* | .. ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6 | 6 | 12* | 84 |
| Dragon, p. yd. ..... | 0.46.1 | ..... | .. ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0.47 | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6* | 12 |
| Beehive, p. yd. ..... | 0.41.4/41.6 | .. ... | 0.40.2/40½ | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sales, pcs. ... | 24 | ..... | 48 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 |

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**Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 28th October, 1896, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 245 to 250, both numbers inclusive.**

| Goods. | Re-Exports and their Destinations. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ningpo. | Wenchow. | Chinkiang. | Wuhu. | Kiukiang. | Hankow. | Ichang & Chunking. | Chefoo. | Tientsin. | Newchwang | Foochow. | Hongkong. | Japan. | Corea. | Vladivostock. | Local. | Sundries. |
| Grey Shirtings † ....Pcs. | 5,105 | 550 | 10,590 | 830 | 955 | 6,575 | ... | 1,775 | 19,995 | 1,470 | 645 | ... | 250 | ... | ... | 10,000 | 210 |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. .... ,, | 965 | 490 | 600 | 75 | 70 | 200 | ... | 925 | 3,660 | 1,775 | 535 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... |
| ,, 36-in. .... ,, | 530 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 120 | ... | ... | 520 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| ,, Indian, 32 & 36-in .. ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,300 | 9,380 | 950 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 30 |
| White Shirtings .... ,, | 2,310 | 430 | 1,390 | 260 | 1,260 | 5,875 | ... | 380 | 13,684 | 1,450 | 280 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 2,700 | 250 |
| Drills, English & Dutch. ,, | 210 | 120 | 1,050 | 300 | 135 | 210 | ... | 225 | 1,015 | 720 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| ,, American .... ,, | 300 | 15 | 975 | 75 | ... | 495 | ... | 1,555 | 6,270 | 7,905 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| Jeans, English & Dutch. ,, | 40 | ... | 120 | ... | 40 | 240 | ... | 40 | 9,654 | 740 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... |
| ,, American .... ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 840 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Sheetings, English .... ,, | 60 | ... | 780 | 290 | 170 | 570 | ... | 260 | 2,040 | 790 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| ,, Indian .... ,, | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 60 | ... | ... | 600 | 900 | 590 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... |
| ,, American.... ,, | 40 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,745 | 19,620 | 12,415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... |
| Dyed Shirtings..... ,, | ... | ... | 420 | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | 40 | 902 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Bro. &Sp. S'tings, D.&W. ,, | ... | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 350 | 270 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... |
| Chintzes ..... ,, | 120 | 120 | 540 | 120 | 30 | 360 | ... | 90 | 1,393 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| Printed T-Cloths .... ,, | 180 | 60 | 890 | 60 | 60 | 750 | ... | 170 | 1,140 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | 60 |
| Printed Twills .... ,, | 360 | ... | 230 | ... | 120 | 120 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 | ... |
| Turkey Red Shirtings... ,, | 190 | 100 | 590 | 75 | 200 | 651 | ... | 155 | 2,244 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 90 |
| Velvets ..... ,, | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | 30 | 360 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | ... |
| Velveteens..... ,, | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 192 | ... | ... | ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| Handkerchiefs .....Doz. | 615 | 16 | 520 | 400 | 600 | 800 | ... | ... | 400 | 300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,800 | ... |
| Muslins .....Pcs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Lenos & Balzarines .... ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian ...Pcls. | 810 | 57 | 1,638 | 291 | 1,749 | 10,356 | ... | 1,020 | 6,219 | 2,388 | 15 | 300 | 60 | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| ,, English ... ,, | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 36 | 285 | ... | 6 | 15 | 39 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| ,, Japan ... ,, | 294 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 105 | ... | 225 | 39 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs. | 132 | 48 | 120 | 96 | 12 | 216 | ... | 30 | 84 | 6 | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| ,, Cotton . ,, | 24 | ... | 66 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | 216 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| Medium & Broad Cloths. ,, | 60 | 30 | 24 | 28 | 6 | 120 | ... | 6 | 20 | 100 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... |
| Cashmeres ..... ,, | 30 | 103 | ... | 90 | 120 | 310 | ... | 10 | 40 | .. | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | ... |
| Long Ells..... ,, | .. | 60 | 220 | 725 | 60 | 665 | ... | 45 | 200 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 | ... |
| Lastings ..... ,, | 50 | 21 | ... | ... | 40 | 20 | ... | 20 | 1,140 | 150 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | ... |
| Italian Cloth ..... ,, | 210 | ... | 300 | 60 | ... | 570 | ... | 60 | 300 | 180 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 | ... |
| Cotton Lastings&Italians ,, | 1,204 | 284 | 2,113 | 629 | 550 | 3,368 | ... | 760 | 4,961 | 1,010 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 700 | 40 |
| Plain & Figured Orleans, ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cotton Flannels..... ,, | 727 | 20 | 570 | 280 | 240 | 290 | ... | 120 | 460 | 200 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 60 |
| do. Japan..... ,, | 69 | ... | 120 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Lead—in Pigs .....Pcls. | 553 | 10 | 190 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iron, Nail Rod ..... ,, | 924 | ... | 210 | ... | 188 | 840 | ... | 904 | ... | 2,436 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kerosine Oil, American. Cases | 7,900 | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | | 3,630 | ... | 14,300 | 10,050 | 12,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, Russian ... ,, | 5,900 | 500 | 2,500 | ... | ... | 2,200 | ... | 3,000 | 21,600 | 3,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Goods. | Total Deliveries. | | | Total Imports. | | | Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1895. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As above. | For the year from 1st Jan. 1896. | Against last year to same term. | For the week. | For the year from 1st Jan. 1896. | Against last year to same term. | * At date Estimated. | Against 29th October, 1895. |
| Grey Shirtings † .....Pcs. | 58,950 | 4,674,078 | 4,434,175 | 83,789 | 4,727,712 | 4,533,482 | 1,617,803 | 1,380,881 |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,, | 9,795 | 827,001 | 731,145 | 10,910 | 802,409 | 745,280 | 270,033 | 150,263 |
| ,, 36-in. ..... ,, | 1,600 | 101,587 | 84,988 | 1,203 | 143,603 | 127,226 | 88,973 | 57,595 |
| ,, Indian, 32 & 36-in.... ,, | 11,960 | 294,999 | 148,720 | 5,505 | 238,622 | 266,110 | 89,557 | 159,070 |
| White Shirtings ..... ,, | 30,519 | 1,475,762 | 1,183,954 | 28,694 | 1,697,501 | 1,058,162 | 541,073 | 401,912 |
| Drills, Eng. & Dutch ..... ,, | 4,315 | 274,343 | 312,919 | 7,045 | 310,126 | 291,608 | 159,381 | 103,320 |
| ,, American ..... ,, | 17,890 | 834,081 | 489,898 | 73,995 | 968,046 | 499,642 | 107,735 | 121,119 |
| Jeans, Eng. & Dutch ..... ,, | 11,074 | 135,743 | 124,846 | 2,896 | 152,978 | 116,352 | 54,950 | 33,624 |
| ,, American ..... ,, | 1,040 | 42,275 | 22 040 | ..... | 38,000 | 22,000 | ? | 1,180 |
| Sheetings, English ..... ,, | 5,260 | 660,764 | 406,445 | 4,761 | 983,768 | 519,233 | 307,643 | 227,688 |
| ,, Indian..... ,, | 2,470 | 103,285 | 72,500 | 690 | 130,532 | 34,770 | 53,545 | ? |
| ,, American ..... ,, | 36,340 | 1,350,890 | 852,617 | 103,260 | 1,705,692 | 682,048 | 532,187 | 135,355 |
| Dyed Shirtings ..... ,, | 1,662 | 139,576 | 108,494 | 1,694 | 81,356 | 82,686 | ? | * 9,100 |
| Bro. & Spot. Shtg., D. & W. ,, | 910 | 38,859 | 44,517 | 1,450 | 44,300 | 36,546 | 14,372 | 31,058 |
| Chintzes..... ,, | 3,128 | 157,177 | 76,365 | 4,170 | 205,491 | 86,363 | 29,153 | 8,031 |
| Printed T-Cloths .. ..... ,, | 4,030 | 540,327 | 413,241 | 12,927 | 719,483 | 406,433 | 314,964 | 167,529 |
| Printed Twills ..... ,, | 1,215 | 131,977 | 80,831 | 579 | 191,199 | 49,298 | 72,968 | 22,010 |
| Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,, | 4,570 | 195,882 | 189,755 | 500 | 286,586 | 192,033 | 185,121 | 67,271 |
| Velvets ..... ,, | 654 | 27,643 | 29,974 | 150 | 36,792 | 25,009 | 15,990 | 461 |
| Velveteens..... ,, | 378 | 12,896 | 7,760 | 90 | 17,506 | 7,744 | 8,129 | 2,433 |
| Handkerchiefs .....Doz. | 6,451 | 413,775 | 308,180 | 11,240 | 796,385 | 270,384 | 358,646 | 94,395 |
| Muslins .....Pcs. | 100 | 162,107 | 96,336 | 423 | 315,027 | 110,253 | 101,795 | 38,275 |
| Lenos & Balzarines .. ..... ,, | 100 | 35,434 | 51,253 | 554 | 43,516 | 5,782 | 20,262 | ? |
| Cotton Yarn, Indian ... Pcls. | 25,203 | 627,820 | 409,517 | 23,289 | 711,662 | 434,561 | 137,239 | 89,299 |
| ,, English ..... ,, | 456 | 21,181 | 24,881 | 1,242 | 22,698 | 23,109 | 8,775 | 4,421 |
| ,, Japan ..... ,, | 651 | 21,312 | 16,791 | 3,080 | 65,531 | 29,221 | 18,098 | 9,536 |
| Spanish Stripes, Woollen ... ,, | 852 | 31,104 | 29,008 | 144 | 37,347 | 28,467 | 10,345 | 5,049 |
| ,, Cotton ... ,, | 390 | 29,581 | 20,591 | 120 | 36,618 | 13,740 | 12,222 | 4,157 |
| Medl. & Broad Cloths ..... ,, | 460 | 18,837 | 14,801 | 10 | 27,459 | 9,466 | 12,807 | 3,350 |
| Cashmeres ..... ,, | 1,603 | 42,311 | 45,127 | 780 | 36,035 | 42,280 | 12,646 | 12,422 |
| Long Ells..... ,, | 2,335 | 60,189 | 58,745 | 1,160 | 66,042 | 59,330 | 55,927 | 46,050 |
| Lastings, &c..... ,, | 1,661 | 54,538 | 57,541 | 578 | 38,695 | 41,776 | 13,204 | 9,171 |
| Italian Cloth ..... ,, | 1,890 | 58,760 | 59,228 | 1,526 | 121,382 | 48,159 | 32,253 | 5,820 |
| Cotton Lastings & Italians ,, | 16,699 | 694,031 | 512,511 | 11,707 | 882,392 | 427,477 | 254,576 | 112,973 |
| Plain & Figured Orleans ... ,, | ..... | 720 | 2,418 | ..... | 1,350 | 100 | 2,230 | 1,420 |
| Cotton Flannels ..... ,, | 3,427 | 65,770 | 59,555 | 5,521 | 135,834 | 60,633 | 100,390 | 46,578 |
| ,, ,, Japan..... ,, | 349 | 9,480 | 3,163 | 3,502 | 9 784 | 43,424 | ? | ? |
| Lead in Pigs.....Pcls. | 855 | 73,672 | 73,217 | ..... | 80,822 | 74,763 | 10,212 | 16,958 |
| Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,, | 5,510 | 178,283 | 140,751 | ..... | 282,553 | 138,013 | 111,104 | 76,960 |
| Kerosine Oil, American... Cases | 49,080 | 1,586,052 | 1,116,627 | 73,415 | 1,980,149 | 2,180,514 | ? | ? |
| ,, Russian ... ,, | 38,700 | 916,577 | 664,860 | 7,319 | 718,471 | 868,510 | ? | ? |

† Including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lbs. ‡ The usual daily returns from the Wharves unobtainable.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Melbourne, Kintuck, Cam, Keemun, Vindobona, Antenor Khedive, Japan, Aswanly, Ulysses, Preussen* and *Hyson.*

Import Cargoes declared during interval: *Teucer, Empress of China, Olympia, Mirzapore, Teenkai,* additionals *Palamed, Natal,* and in Bond *Kintuck* and *Antenor.*

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## SHARES.

Shanghai, 30th October, 1896.

| SHARES. | No. | Value. | Paid up. | Position per Last Report. Reserve. | At Working Account. | Date. | Last Divd. &c. To Shareholders | When paid or due. | Average dividends for 3 years. | Return on investment on average of 3 years' divids. | Cash Quotation Closing. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | per cent. | | Tls |
| *Banks.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Co. | 80,000 | $125 | $125 | $6,000,000 | $300,134 98 | 30- 6-96 | *£1¼ | 17- 8-96 | $21.88 | 6.14 | $356.25 | 260.06 |
| National Bank of China, Ld. .. | 40,453 | £10 | £8 | $70,000.00 | $4,218.84 | 31-12-95 | †$1.17 | 9- 3-96 | $1.18 | 4.57 | $26.00 | 18.98 |
| Do. | 3,818 | £10 | ... | | | | | | | | nominal | nom. |
| Do. Founders' | 750 | £1 | £1 | | | | | | | 1.18 | $100.00 | 73.00 |
| Bank of China & Japan Ld. ordinary shares | 94,208 | £8 | £2 | ... .. $2 | 227,515.7.8(h) | 31-12-95 | none | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | nom. |
| Do. deferred do. | 1,026 | £1 | £1 | .. ... | ... | ..... | | .. ... | ... | ..... | £2.0.0 | 13.62 |
| *Shipping.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. .... | 49,589 | £10 | £10 | c£34,295.16.9 | £6,066.13.7 | 31-12-95 | †$5.07 | 2- 7-96 | $3.94 | 13.13 | ..... | 30.00 |
| Ch. Mutual S.N.Co. pref. shares. | 16,736 | £10 | £10 | c£12,693.5.0 | £1,472.18.4 | 31-12-95 | *3% | 1-10-96 | $4.11 | 7.82 | £8.5.0 | 52.50 |
| Do. ord. do. | 1,231 | £10 | £10 | d94,199.11.3 | | | †6% | 12- 3-96 | $2.70 | ... | ..... | nom. |
| Do. do. do. | 15,505 | £10 | £5 | | | | †6% | 12- 3-96 | $1.85 | 10.88 | ..... | 17.00 |
| H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B.Co.. | 80,000 | $15 | $15 | d $600,000 | $47,302.02 | 30- 6-96 | *8% | 1- 8-96 | $1.93 | 5.85 | $33.00 | 24.09 |
| Douglas Steamship Co. Ld. ... | 20,000 | $50 | $50 | $100,-00.00 c 43,020 26 | $1,605.59 | 30- 6-96 | †$8.00 | 1-10-96 | $6.33 | 11.51 | $55.00 | 40.15 |
| *Docks.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boyd & Co., Ld., Founders' ... | 200 | T100 | T100 | T160,000.00 | T37,167.24 | 30- 4-96 | †T117 | 29- 7-96 | T39.00 | ..... | ..... | nom. |
| Boyd & Co., Ld. ..... | 7,800 | T100 | T100 | | | | †T15 | 29- 7-96 | T13.00 | 7.03 | ..... | 185.00 |
| S. C. Farnham & Co., Ld. ..... | 7,500 | T100 | T100 | T200,000 | T13 038.03 | 30- 6-96 | †T14 | 30- 9-96 | T12.33 | 7.25 | ..... | 170.00 |
| H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ld. | 12,500 | $125 | $125 | $400,000 | $156,969.13 | 30- 6-96 | *12% | 25- 3-96 | $21.67 | 5.49 | $395.00 | 288.35 |
| S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ld. ord. | 6,000 | T100 | T25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | First | year | ... | .. ... | ..... | 26.00 |
| Do. Founders' | 200 | T100 | T25 | .. ... | ..... | ..... | First | year | ... | ... .. | ..... | 150.00 |
| *Insurance (Marine.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld. ... | 24,000 | $83.33 | $25 | $1,-10,000.00 c 164,968.46 | $327,348.85 | 30- 4-96 | †$5 | 28- 9-96 | $5.00 | 6.58 | $76.00 | 55.48 |
| North-China Ins. Co., Ld..... | 5,000 | £100 | £25 | T250,000.00 | T353,511.02 | 31-12-95 | †T16.49 | 29- 4-96 | T16.79 | 8.61 | ..... | 195.00 |
| Union In. Society of Canton, Ld. | 10,000 | $250 | $50 | $1,20-,000.00 (c) 707,766.39 | $748,585.30 | 30- 6-96 | †$15 | 9-10-96 | $12.00 | 5.10 | $235.00 | 171.55 |
| Yangtsze Insurance Ass'tion, Ld | 6,948 | $100 | $60 | $400,000.00 c$72,219.93 | $346,816.85 | 31-12-95 | †$12 | 21- 4-96 | $9.00 | 6.66 | $135.00 | 98.55 |
| Canton Insurance Office ..... | 10,000 | $250 | $50 | $1,300,000 | $45,015.58 | 31-12-95 | ‖$6 | 27-10-96 | $10.67 | 5.84 | $182.50 | 133.22 |
| S traits Insurance Co., Ld. ..... | 30,000 | $100 | $20 | $190,000.00 c$10-,000.00 | $553,646.69 | 31-12-95 | †$2 | 27- 3-96 | $1.83 | 6.78 | $27.00 | 19.71 |
| *Insurance (Fire.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.... | 8,000 | $250 | $50 | $1,000,000 | $260,712.64 | 31-12-95 | †$9.05 | 6- 3-96 | $13.02 | 3.88 | $335.00 | 244.55 |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.. | 20,000 | $100 | $20 | $975,000 | $175,666.14 | 31-12-95 | †$4.00 | 2- 3-96 | $5.33 | 5.49 | $97.00 | 70.81 |
| *Wharves.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co... | 15,100 | T100 | T100 | T94,089.75 | ..... | 31-12-95 | ‡T3.00 | 20- 8-96 | T7.00 | 5.71 | ..... | 122.50 |
| Pitt's Wharf H. C. & W. C. Co. | 2,100 | T50 | T50 | .. ... | ... | 31-10-94 | *3½ | 29- 5-96 | T3.50 | 6.36 | ..... | 55.00 |
| H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ld | 20,000 | $50 | $50 | ..... | $13,316.59 | 31-12-95 | ‡$1.25 | 24- 8-96 | $2.83 | 4.80 | $59.00 | 43.07 |
| *Mining.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ld. | 20,000 | T100 | T100 | ..... | $T138,021.47 | 31-12-95 | none | ..... | none | ..... | ..... | 4.00 |
| Punjom Mining Co. Ld. ..... | 60,000 | $4 | $3½ | .. ... | $12,929.79 | 30- 9-95 | none | ..... | ... | ... .. | $11.00 | 8.03 |
| Do. pref. shares. | 30,000 | $1 | $1 | | | | none | ..... | .. | .. ... | $3.60 | 2.63 |
| Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ld | 45,000 | $5 | $5 | ... .. | $86,781.00 | 9- 8-96 | *5% | 15-10-94 | $0.48 | 17.45 | $2.75 | 2.01 |
| Raub Australian Gold Min. Co. Ld. | 200,000 | £1 | 13/10 | none | £4,269.16.1 | 31- 3-96 | $0.22 | 26- 5-96 | $0.07 | ..... | $5.50 | 4.01 |
| *Tugs and Cargo Boats.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld. .... | 1,000 | T100 | T100 | T53,000.00 | T818.50 | 31-12-95 | ‡T3 | 15- 9-96 | T18.00 | 8.00 | ..... | 225.00 |
| Take Tug and Lighter Co., Ld. | 8,600 | T. T50 | T. T50 | TT.v1,000.v0 c 26,295.77 | T12,937.43 | 31-12-95 | ‡7% | 23- 7-96 | T7.67 | 7.67 | T. T100.00 | ... |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ld.... | 2,000 | T100 | T100 | T74,788.67 | T26,407.72 | 31-12-95 | ‡7% | 5- 8-96 | T15.33 | 7.48 | ..... | 205.00 |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ld. | 1,000 | T100 | T100 | T42,152.84 | T1,477.72 | 31-12-95 | ‡5% | 5- 8-96 | T13.00 | 7.22 | .. ... | 180.00 |
| *Sugar Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ld. | 5,000 | T50 | T50 | ... .. | T8,271.00 | 31-10-95 | †$2 | 23- 1-96 | T1.67 | 8.35 | ..... | 20.00 |
| China Sugar Refining Co. Ld... | 20,000 | $100 | T100 | none | $244,332.45 | 31-12-95 | ‖$4 | 28- 5-95 | $10.38 | 7.70 | $134.00 | 97.82 |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ld.. | 7,000 | $100 | T100 | none | $9,727.18 | 31-12-95 | †$5 | 27- 3-96 | $2.67 | 4.68 | $57.00 | 41.61 |
| *Lands.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sh. Land Investment Co., Ld. | 17,566 | T50 | T50 | T39,646.23 | T3,898.01 | 31-12-95 | ‡4% | 20- 7-96 | T3.67 | 4.42 | ..... | 82.00 |
| Do. do. | 2,434 | T50 | T30 | | | | | | T2.20 | 3.66 | ..... | 60.00 |
| H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ld. | 50,000 | $100 | $50 | $1,250,000 | $46,807.42 | 31-12-95 | ‡4% | 3- 8-96 | $4.00 | 5.30 | $75.50 | 55.11 |
| Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ld | 6,000 | $50 | $30 | none | $244.40 | 31-12-95 | †$0.80 | 31- 1-96 | $0.73 | 4.05 | $18.00 | 13.14 |
| Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ld. | 25,400 | $10 | $10 | $30,000.00 | $2,718.61 | 31-12-95 | $0.70 | 26- 2-96 | $0.48 | 5.33 | 9.00 | 6.57 |
| *Industrial.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Brothers, Ld..... | 6,000 | T50 | T50 | ..... | $T9,686.33 | 31-10-95 | ‖$1.50 | 9-12-94 | ... | ..... | ..... | 40.00 |
| Ewo Cotton Sp. & W. Co., Ld. | 10,000 | T100 | T100 | ... .. | ..... | ..... | First | year | ... | ..... | ..... | 85.00 |
| International Cotton Man. Co Ld | 6,349 | T100 | T100 | .. ... | ..... | ... .. | First | year | ... | ..... | ..... | 95.00 |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.. | 8,000 | T100 | T100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | First | year | ... | ..... | ..... | 95.00 |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ld.. | 2,000 | T500 | T500 | ... .. | ..... | ... | First | year | ... | ... | ..... | 508.00 |
| Shanghai Ice Co. ..... | 540 | T100 | T100 | T6,500.00 | ..... | 31-10-95 | †T12 | 11-12-95 | T11.00 | 7.33 | ..... | 150.00 |
| China Flour Mill Co., Ld ..... | 3,000 | T50 | T20 | .. ... | ..... | ..... | First | year | ... | ..... | ..... | 20 nom |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Gas Co. ..... | 3,000 | T100 | T100 | T100,000 | T12,802.91 | 31-12-95 | ‡T6.00 | 14- 7-96 | ... | ..... | ..... | 210.00 |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld. | 7,200 | £20 | £20 | T20,000.00 | T11,572.50 | 31-12-95 | ‡T4.96 | 25- 7-96 | T11.02 | 4.86 | ..... | 252.50 |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co. | 6,500 | $20 | $20 | $5,485.11 | $80,530.33 | 31-12-95 | § T3.70 | 17- 3-96 | T9.09 | 8.82 | ..... | 103.00 |
| Shanghai-Langkat Tob. Co., Ld. | 3,980 | T100 | T100 | ..... | $T186,229.23 | 31-12-95 | none | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 550.00 |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld. | 1,800 | T50 | T50 | T8,053.66 | T4,687.44 | 31-12-95 | + T4 | 24- 4-96 | T4.50 | 6.62 | ..... | 68.00 |
| J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld..... | 1,200 | $100 | $100 | ... .. | $11,267.94 | 31-12-95 | †7% | 25- 5-93 | $2.33 | 3.88 | $80.00 | 43.80 |
| Hall & Holtz, Ld ..... .. ... | 6,000 | $20 | $20 | $75,000.00 | $9,020.01 | 29- 2-96 | ‡$2 | 30- 9-96 | $3.20 | 9.01 | $37.00 | 27.01 |
| A. S. Watson & Co., Ld..... | 60,000 | $10 | $10 | $125,000 | $8,015.44 | 31-12-95 | ‖ 5% | 22- 5-96 | $0.90 | 6.92 | $13.00 | 9.49 |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld. .. ..... ..... | 3,000 | £1 | £1 | ..... | £47.0.3 | 31-12-95 | None. | ..... | ... | ..... | $8.00 | nom. |
| | 5,200 | £1 | 0.15.0 | | | | | | | | $6.00 | nom. |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Ld. ... | 30,000 | $10 | $8 | none | $8,119.23 | 30- 4-96 | †5% | 22- 6-95 | $0.13 | 1.56 | $7.00 | 5.11 |
| Central Stores, Ld. .. ..... ..... | 6,000 | $20 | $15 | ..... | ... | .. ... | First | year | ... | ..... | ..... | nom. |

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. ‖ Final dividend for business year. § A deficit. *(a)* Exclusive of accrued interest. *(c)* Insurance Fund. *(d)* Depreciation Fund. *(e)* Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuations. *(f)* Bonus. *(g)* Assuming that they run for the full term. *(h)* On the 31st December last, there were only £1.10.0 per share paid up, this, with the further calls of £1.0.0 per share since paid, cover the deficit. For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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